

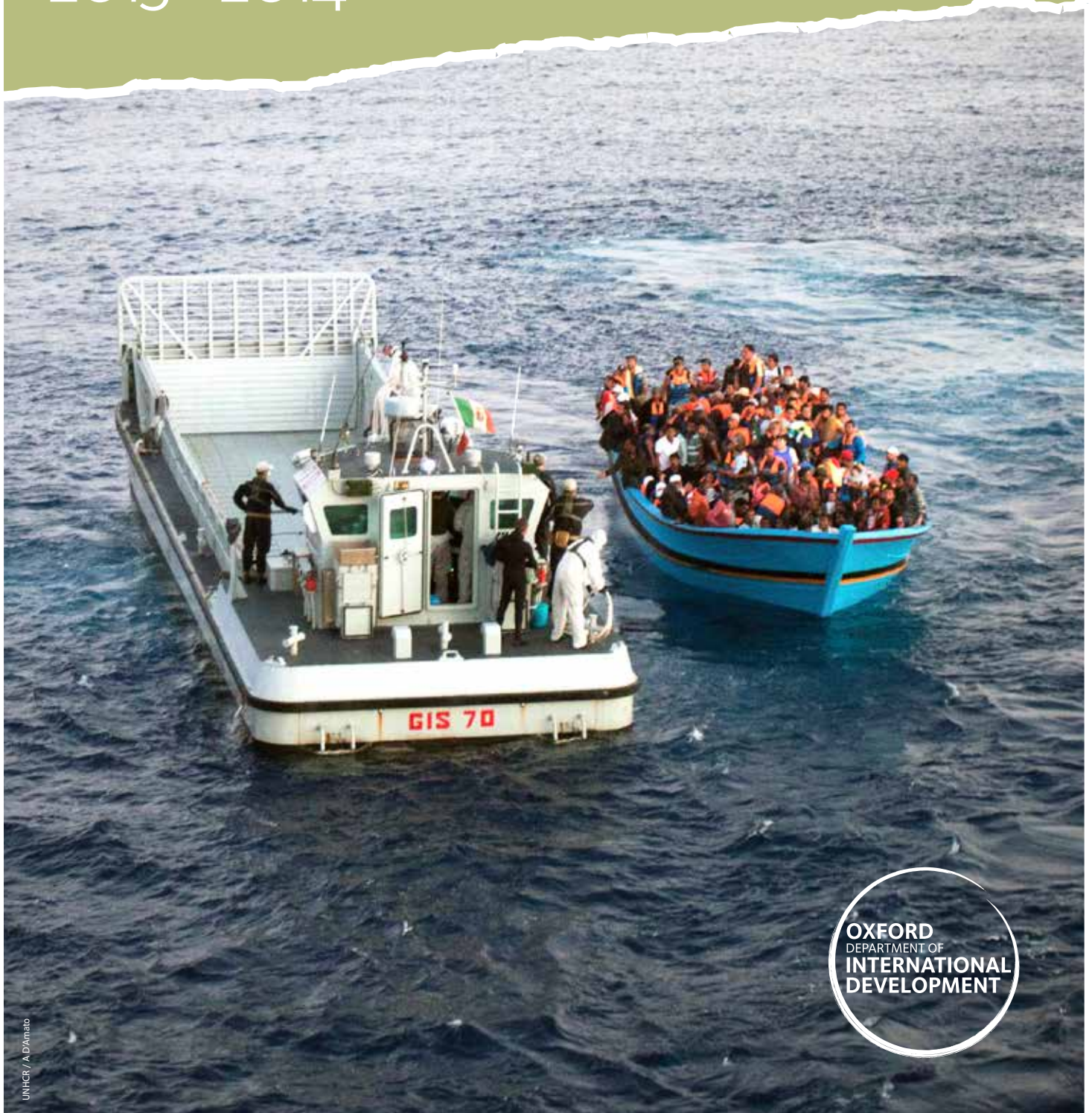


UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

REFUGEE  
STUDIES  
CENTRE

# Annual Report

2013–2014



OXFORD  
DEPARTMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

A truck carrying scores of South Sudanese refugees crosses a bridge before reaching Dzaipi transit centre, Uganda.



**Front cover photo:** An Italian Navy rescue vessel pulls up next to a boat filled with asylum seekers.

Report compiled by Ian McClelland

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REFUGEE  
STUDIES  
CENTRE

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Delegates engage in group discussion during the UNHCR hands on workshop using human-centred design approaches at the Humanitarian Innovation Conference.



- deteriorating conditions in cities
- better awareness of urban opportunities
- the 'little Mogadishu' syndrome
- cities: entrepôts for longer-distance and international journeys

Dr Jeff Crisp (Refugees International) gives the opening plenary address at the Refugee Voices conference.

RSC / McClelland



Three Syrian refugees blow bubbles in a break from class at the settlement in Kherbet Al-Souk, Jordan.

UNHCR / S. Balduin

# Director's foreword

As I come to the end of my three-year appointment as Director of the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), it is my pleasure to reflect on the events of the past twelve months and the consolidation of the management of the Centre over the past three years.

During the first year of my directorship, we were finally able to secure funding for our fourth permanent academic post: the Andrew W Mellon Lecturership in International Human Rights and Refugee Law. Cathryn Costello has now been in post for a year and has made a significant contribution to the Centre, teaching on our MSc course as well as at the Faculty of Law and mounting a complex weekend course on statelessness which was very well received.

Alexander Betts has now been in post for three years, teaching on our MSc course and also directing the Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP); he will assume the directorship of the RSC in October for a three-year term. Matthew Gibney has made a major contribution to the Department as Admissions Tutor for two years and has now returned to take up the role of Course Director of our master's course. He has also served as Course Director for our International Summer School in Forced Migration for the past two summers.

As I look back over the past three years, I am pleased to report that our teaching, both on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and our DPhil programme, remains in great demand. For the second year we have had a 100 percent pass rate for the master's course. Many of our students are going on to internships or paid posts with UNHCR, UNRWA, OCHA, IOM, ECRE and other international organisations, while a good number are going on to law schools or doctoral programmes here at Oxford and elsewhere. Our application numbers for places on these two programmes continues to rise.

Our short courses also remain popular. This year we ran two: one on 'Palestine Refugees and International Law' in April and the other on 'Statelessness and International Law' in May. Our Palestine short course, which began in Damascus in 2011 and which will take place in a few months' time in Amman and Beirut, is now well established as an overseas programme. Our Summer School had another successful year with 73 participants from 35 countries and near continuous sunshine. This year we were able to grant a number of bursaries to mid-career humanitarian practitioners working in the Middle East and other developing countries thanks to the support of the Saïd Foundation, the Asfari Foundation, the Institute of International Education (IIE) with the Open Society Foundations and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

Our research profile this past year has been particularly well defined by the Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) with field work in Kampala and in the Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements in Uganda. It has now produced a number of publications, including several mission reports, four working papers and a high-profile report on *Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*. The team hosted the Humanitarian Innovation Conference in July 2014, which included a keynote address by Alexander Aleinikoff, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees.

Refugees from Syria have also been an important research focus with two projects running simultaneously. The first was a mapping of education initiatives for refugee youth from Syria between the ages of 12 and 25 in Turkey, Northern Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan. This research aimed to identify gaps in education provisions as well as examples of good practice for possible scaling up throughout the region. A second research project carried out a legal mapping of asylum mechanisms in Europe for refugees from Syria.

In June of this year, Oxford University Press published *The Oxford Handbook on Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*, a landmark volume edited by current and former RSC academics, Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Gil Loescher, Katy Long and Nando Sigona. The editors first began planning a commemorative volume ahead of the RSC's 30th anniversary in 2012 as a way of celebrating the role played by the RSC in refugee and forced migration studies and of bringing RSC staff together on a joint project. Nearly four years in the making, the Handbook traces the origins and development of refugee and forced migration studies over the past thirty years and sets out the major challenges facing those working with and on behalf of forced migrants today.

During this past year we have held a number of stimulating events and conferences on contemporary issues. In November 2013, Professor Yakin Ertürk delivered the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture entitled 'Refugee rights: beyond the 1951 Convention'. In March 2014 the RSC held a two-day conference on 'Refugee Voices' at which, over two days, more than 70 papers were presented across 23 panels. The keynote speaker, Dr Jeff Crisp (Refugees International), explored the agency of refugees in finding their own solutions to situations of protracted displacement.

All this activity and more is explored in the following pages of this report alongside several articles written by our staff and a doctoral student. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our staff, students, friends and supporters, who helped me over the past three years to restructure, energise and sustain the continued success of the Refugee Studies Centre.

## Dawn Chatty

Professor of Anthropology and Forced Migration  
Director, Refugee Studies Centre, 2011-2014



# Our research

The Refugee Studies Centre is a global leader in multidisciplinary research on the causes and consequences of forced migration. We aim to keep academic autonomy at the heart of our research and to empower individuals to address both fundamental issues and applied questions with the potential for far-reaching impact.

Our research draws upon the knowledge and experiences of humanitarian practitioners and refugees themselves, and is often carried out in collaboration with other academic institutions around the world. We combine scholarship with active engagement in policy, ensuring that the RSC remains at the forefront in today's most critical debates.

Research projects at the Centre are organised around three broad themes: Drivers, Governance and Experiences.



Trying to make up for ration cuts, Sudanese refugee women attempt to grow vegetables on a small plot of land in Iridimi camp, Chad.

# Drivers

*This theme examines the causes and consequences of forced migration. The research aims to improve the ways in which the causes of forced migration are understood and addressed, and to minimise the negative consequences and maximise the positive opportunities arising from specific contexts of displacement.*

## Climate Change, Human Migration and Human Rights

John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation, 2011–2013

Professor Roger Zetter and Dr James Morrissey

Environmental change is potentially one of the most significant generators of population displacement and yet we know remarkably little about the complex and multivariate processes – environmental, political, social and economic – at the root of this relationship. Building on an initial project completed in 2010, this project has investigated the conjuncture between environmental stress and population displacement in Bangladesh, Vietnam, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia. Using a ‘local lens’, the outputs from this project challenge the ahistorical, apolitical and neo-liberal framing of the way in which environmental variables are claimed to shape mobility decisions in a context of environmental stress and the rights that might pertain to this process. Instead, the analysis from this project explains (im)mobility in terms of structures and ‘hinge points’ of political and social power and disempowerment that shape access to resources and condition the livelihoods of vulnerable households.

## Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement

World Bank, Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2010–2013

Professor Roger Zetter and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

Despite recognition of the importance of recording and evaluating the multifaceted impacts of forced displacement on human and social capital, economic growth, poverty reduction efforts, and environmental sustainability and societal fragility, there are relatively few empirical studies which draw on and analyse reliable data. Alongside a state-of-the-art literature review, this project has developed a comprehensive mixed-methods framework to measure the impacts and costs of forced displacement and to identify and evaluate means to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive opportunities – published as *Guidelines for Assessing the Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement*. In 2013, pilot testing of part of the *Guidelines* was conducted in Jordan to assess the fiscal impacts of Syrian refugees. A second phase of the project will focus on further testing and refinement of the methodology.



A Syrian refugee in Mafraq, Jordan takes cash from an ATM after using iris scan technology to identify herself.

## DRIVERS CONTINUED

**Mobile Peoples and Conservation***Professor Dawn Chatty*

Professor Dawn Chatty is engaged with research and advocacy work focusing on mobile peoples adversely affected by aspects of global environmental governance. This work aims to show the importance of mobile indigenous peoples' sustainable livelihoods being respected in the context of biodiversity conservation. Ongoing research with pastoralists in Syria and Oman is directed at tying together principles of sustainable biodiversity and the need for greater recognition of the principles set out in the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation ([www.danadeclaration.org](http://www.danadeclaration.org)) as well as the Dana+10 Recommendations.

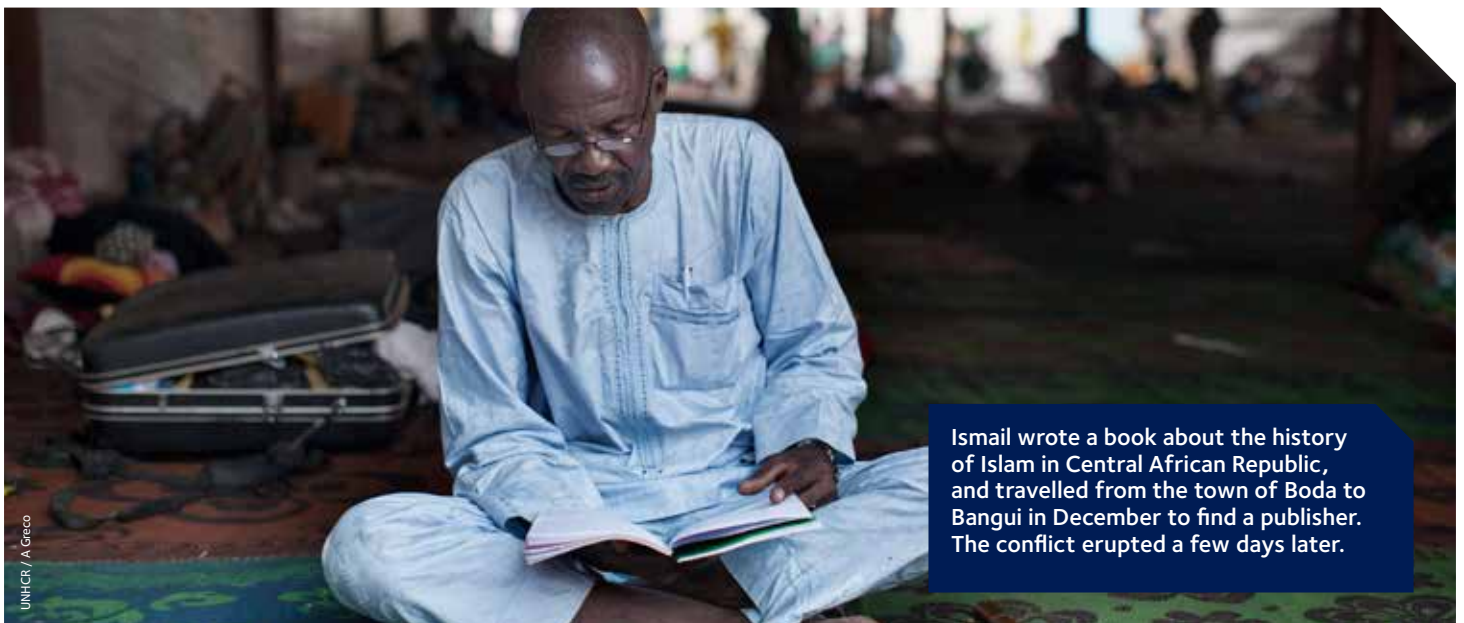
**Mobile Peoples and the Politics of Oil***Professor Dawn Chatty*

Social performance among oil and gas companies has become a key concept in the search for sound global development and investment policies. This research initiative explores the approaches undertaken by resource-based multinationals to include affected mobile indigenous communities among their stakeholders and the responses of these communities. Many of these communities are frequently too highly mobile and too poorly organised to voice their interests and claim their rights. Their responses range from resistance to being moved off their lands to the partial take-up of compensation and other offerings. Focusing on Oman, Professor Chatty is extending her research to grapple with the impact of the extractive industry's interpretation of social corporate responsibility and the land-use rights of local, traditional and indigenous peoples.



UNHCR / S Baldwin

Syrian refugee Fatimah smiles while showing the key to her room at a new collective shelter in Kherbet Dawood in northern Lebanon.



Ismail wrote a book about the history of Islam in Central African Republic, and travelled from the town of Boda to Bangui in December to find a publisher. The conflict erupted a few days later.

UNHCR / A Greco



# Governance

*This theme examines normative and political perspectives on refugees and forced migration. Research related to humanitarian crises focuses on the roles of NGOs, international institutions and governments in responding to disasters. The wider effects of refugee and forced migrant flows are also examined in relation to domestic, regional and world politics.*



Newly arrived migrants detained at the border police station in Elhovo, Bulgaria.

## Burma's Refugees: Self-Governance in Comparative Perspective

Ockenden International and John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2013–2015  
Dr Kirsten McConnachie

Concentrating on refugees from Burma/Myanmar in Southeast Asia, this project examines how local, community-level governance can help refugees cope with the threats and dangers encountered in displacement. The project studies: (i) institutional structures of organisation within the refugee communities; (ii) the wider cultural, policy and political climate that has shaped refugees' space for self-governance; and (iii) the impact of political liberalisation inside Burma on refugees outside the country. Within the overall sphere of community organisation there is a particular focus on questions of crime, justice and dispute resolution.

## Defining Hunger, Redefining Food: A History of Humanitarian Nutrition

Economic and Social Research Council, 2011–2014  
Tom Scott-Smith

This project examines the history of humanitarian nutrition, tracing the changing face of food aid from the 1920s to the present day. There are two main themes to this research: (1) 'Making hunger visible', which examines technologies for measuring and ranking malnourishment, such as anthropometry, the measurement of bodies to determine nutritional status, and (2) 'Providing for the body', which looks at attempts to develop advanced foodstuffs that provide a perfectly balanced, durable and compact ration. Applying insights from Science and Technology Studies, this research traces how nutritional science transformed humanitarianism in the 20th Century, reconceiving starvation as a biochemical deficiency and food as a medicinal intervention.

## Ensuring Quality Education for Young Refugees from Syria in Turkey, Northern Iraq/Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), Lebanon and Jordan

Asfari Foundation, Said Foundation and Vitol Foundation, May 2014–September 2014  
Professor Dawn Chatty

The Syrian humanitarian crisis is the largest of the last 60 years. More than half of the 2.7 million Syrian refugees are children and young people who have sought refuge in Turkey, Northern Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan. However, there are serious gaps in the provision of education to young refugees. The education of young people aged 12–25 seems to be one of these gaps – many young people have been out of school for several years now, male youth are being drawn into the labour market and female youth into early marriage. This project aims to address that gap and help ensure that the limited funds available for education are used effectively so that as many 12–25 year olds as possible can resume their education, whether academic and formal, or through technical and vocation training.

## Faith-Based Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Migration

Joint Learning Initiative, 2012–2014; Henry Luce Foundation, 2014–ongoing  
Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

This project explores the roles of local faith communities and faith-based organisations in responses to humanitarian crises, recognising the complex, and at times paradoxical, nature and implications of faith-based responses to displacement. Building upon the special issue of the *Journal of Refugee Studies* which she guest-edited in 2011, in 2012–2013 Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh led a major scoping survey with Professor Alastair Ager investigating the ways in which local faith communities can promote or hinder the resilience of those affected by conflict and disasters. In the coming year, this project will examine the ways in which faith-based responses to displacement are gendered in nature and outcomes.

## GOVERNANCE CONTINUED

**Humanitarian Innovation Project**

Stephanie and Hunter Hunt, 2012–ongoing  
*Professor Alexander Betts, Louise Bloom, Dr Josiah Kaplan, Dr Naohiko Omata and Nina Weaver*

The Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) undertakes research on the role of technology, innovation and the private sector in refugee assistance. The project takes a 'bottom-up' approach, attempting to understand and build upon the skills, talents and aspirations of refugee communities. It has both academic and practical aspects, contributing to ways in which we understand the political economy of refugee protection and assistance, while also contributing directly to policy through partnerships with UNHCR and other organisations.

The initial focus of the project is on refugee livelihoods in Uganda – a country that allows refugees the right to work and a degree of freedom of movement, providing a context in which meaningful research can be undertaken. A team of local and refugee researchers has assisted in the collection of data in Kampala and in the Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements. The project has developed numerous qualitative case studies on refugees' entrepreneurship, innovation and connections to the private sector, and has undertaken a survey of over 1,600 refugees.

The results so far fundamentally challenge conceptions of refugee assistance. They show communities with thriving and complex economies, offering insights into the conditions under which sustainable livelihoods innovation takes place. Far from being isolated, refugee communities have strong connections to local, national and transnational networks. The project has also explored the different modes of engagement of international and national private sector actors, showing how and why companies and social enterprises are motivated to engage refugees as customers, employees, producers or beneficiaries.

As the work has evolved, HIP have held a number of consultative workshops and conferences, including in Kampala, Uganda, and, most recently, the inaugural Humanitarian Innovation Conference in Oxford, which brought together over 200 delegates from international organisations, NGOs, business, academia, and civil society. The work of the project is now being expanded to look beyond refugees to examine the role of crisis affected populations within humanitarian innovation more broadly.

**Contingent Citizenship: Banishment, Denationalisation and Deportation in the Liberal State**

*Professor Matthew J Gibney*

The lawful power to expel people considered criminal, dangerous or otherwise undesirable has been a feature of virtually all human communities. This project explores the various incarnations that expulsion power takes in modern liberal states and the issues it raises for communities ostensibly committed to principles of freedom, equality and human rights. The main foci of analysis in the project are: the history of banishment as a precursor of modern deportation power; denationalisation and the evolution of powers to strip citizenship in liberal states; and the evolution and legitimacy of deportation. In addition to illustrating the ongoing tension between the power to expel and liberal principles, this project attempts to show how new developments in membership and concerns over crime and terrorism in modern states fuel contemporary controversy over expulsion.

**The Nation Outside the State: Transnational Exile in the African State System**

Leverhulme Trust and John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2012–ongoing  
*Professor Alexander Betts and Dr Will Jones*

This project focuses on the transnational political life of refugees. Diaspora Studies has frequently neglected the politics of diaspora formation and mobilisation, often conceiving diasporas as based on criteria such as dispersal, homeland orientation and transnational connections. This project explores the notion of 'animation' – the idea that, far from being a given, diasporas come to exist by virtue of the range of material, ideational and institutional resources put into them, often by particular actors for particular political purposes. The project examines two active African diasporas: Zimbabweans and Rwandans. Through extensive fieldwork, the project has traced the highly contingent politics underlying animation, highlighting the significant and neglected role of external actors. The research represents a radical challenge to the apolitical ways in which diasporas are frequently understood and contributes to a rethinking of the relationship between the state and transnationalism within international relations.

**Refugees in International Relations**

*Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Gil Loescher*

Refugees lie at the heart of world politics and yet scholars of International Relations have generally bypassed the study of refugees, and Forced Migration Studies has generally bypassed insights from International Relations. This project attempts to bridge the divide, exploring a range of ways in which refugee protection and other aspects of forced migration interact with world politics. The project divides into a number of sub-themes: international cooperation and burden-sharing; UNHCR and institutional change; and implementation in world politics.



Migrants and asylum seekers, mostly Syrian Kurds, sit in the yard outside a schoolhouse-turned-reception centre on the outskirts of the Bulgarian capital Sofia.

## South-South Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Displacement

John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2012–2014

*Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh and Julia Pacitto*

This research examines the histories, modes of operation and implications of Southern-led models of humanitarian action that increasingly challenge Northern-led humanitarian responses to conflict and disaster-induced forced displacement. In its first year, a global ‘mapping’ exercise of diverse South-South humanitarian initiatives was completed, and an international workshop explored the diversity of humanitarian initiatives designed and implemented by Southern state and non-state actors. Building upon an RSC Working Paper which develops a conceptual framework inspired by critical theories, in July 2014 Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh completed a book monograph which examines South-South educational migration programmes for Sahrawi and Palestinian refugee children, adolescents and youth. Her ongoing research examines Southern-led responses to ongoing processes of displacement in the Middle East and North Africa, with a particular focus on assistance programmes implemented in Lebanon for refugees from Syria.

## Migrants at Work

John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, Society of Legal Scholars (SLS), St John’s College Research Centre and Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS)

*Professor Cathryn Costello*

The first phase of this project culminated in the edited collection *Migrants at Work: Immigration and Vulnerability in Labour Law* (OUP, November 2014). Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Mark Freedland (St John’s College, Oxford) are co-editors of this multi-contributor volume, which develops a new area of legal study at the intersection of migration and labour law. Written by leading scholars of labour law, migration law and migration studies, this book provides a diverse and multidisciplinary approach to this field of legal interaction, of interest to academics, policymakers, legal practitioners, trade unions and migrants’ groups alike. New aspects of the theme are currently being developed, focusing on questions of migration status and forced labour, and the role of sending countries in regulating emigration.

## The Human Rights of Migrants in European Law

*Professor Cathryn Costello*

Focusing on access to territory and authorisation of presence and residence for third-country nationals, this book project examines the EU law on immigration and asylum, addressing related questions of security of residence. Concentrating on the key measures concerning both the rights of third-country nationals to enter and stay in the EU, and the EU’s construction of illegal immigration, it aims to provide a detailed and critical discussion of EU and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) migration and refugee law. Due to be published by Oxford University Press in early 2015, the book will provide a scholarly analysis of EU and ECHR migration and refugee law that includes the post-Amsterdam legislative measures and the Court of Justice’s key post-Amsterdam rulings and corresponding Strasbourg case law. The book integrates doctrinal, empirical, and theoretical material on social membership, global justice, and the construction of ‘illegality’ in migration law into the EU context.

## UNHCR and International Cooperation

*Professor Gil Loescher and Professor Alexander Betts*

This project explores how UNHCR is situated between the constraints and challenges of the interests and priorities of states and other actors in the international system and its own normative agenda of promoting refugee protection and access to solutions. It explains how UNHCR has attempted to reconcile these competing claims, how it has institutionally adapted over time to address new problems, and how it might adapt in the future to meet emerging challenges in refugee protection and world politics. The research critically assesses both the positive and negative consequences of past change and adaptation in the organisation and engages in new thinking about how UNHCR might better adapt to address the ongoing tension between the political and strategic interests of states and upholding the rights of refugees and other forcibly displaced people. The project also explores under what conditions international cooperation on refugee issues is likely to be successful.

# Experiences

*This theme examines forced migration from the perspective of affected people. Our participatory research aims to improve response to humanitarian crises and protracted refugee situations by increasing understanding of the lived experiences of refugees and refugee communities.*

## Dispossession and Forced Migration in the Middle East

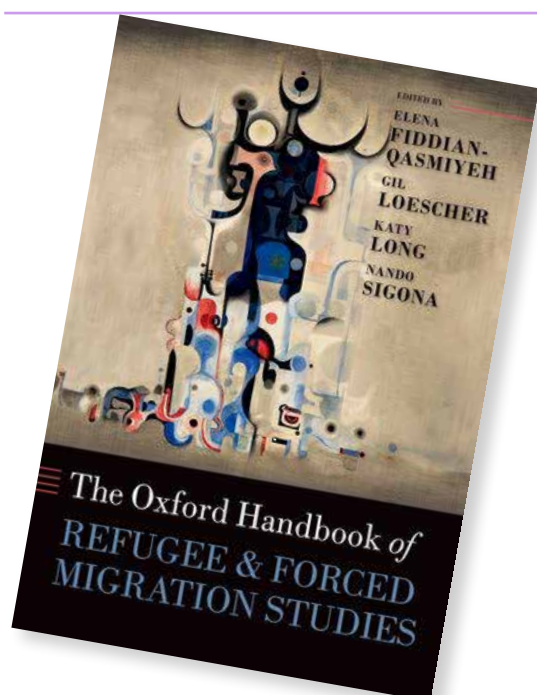
Professor Dawn Chatty

This ongoing study examines, from an anthropological perspective, the way in which dispossession has come to be a defining feature of life in the Middle East in the 21st century. A focus on individual narratives of migration, integration and compromise of the four major forced migrant groups in the Middle East – the Circassians, Kurds, Armenians and Palestinians – contributes to developing understanding of the coping strategies and mechanisms adopted by these societies and helps explain the relationship between politics, forced migration and identity formation in the region.

## Gender, Islam and Asylum

Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

This project examines the gendered nature of the experiences and representations of Muslim asylum seekers and refugees from the Middle East and North Africa, interrogating the ways in which Northern and Southern political and humanitarian actors have responded to Muslim refugees' needs and rights in three main geopolitical regions: within the Middle East and North Africa (especially Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria), in the Caribbean (especially Cuba), and in Europe (especially Spain, France and the UK). Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh's monograph, *The Ideal Refugees: Gender, Islam and the Sahrawi Politics and Survival*, was published in January 2014.



## The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

Nearly four years in the making, *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*, published in June 2014 by Oxford University Press, traces the origins and development of refugee and forced migration studies over the past thirty years and sets out the major challenges facing those working with and on behalf of forced migrants today.

The 52 state-of-the-art chapters, written by leading academics, practitioners and policymakers, provide a comprehensive and cutting-edge overview of the key intellectual, political, social and institutional challenges arising from mass displacement in the world today. The chapters vividly illustrate the vibrant and engaging debates that characterise this rapidly expanding field of research and practice.

Writing in the Handbook's Foreword, António Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, says: 'I commend the Oxford Refugee Studies Centre for providing this comprehensive overview, which covers nearly every aspect of contemporary refugee and forced displacement studies...In particular, I hope that the Handbook will be a valuable tool for practitioners in the field and assist them in working together to protect a fundamental human value – that of providing refuge to people fleeing violence and persecution.'

The Handbook's editorial team was composed of current and former RSC academics and associates: Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Professor Gil Loescher, Dr Katy Long and Dr Nando Sigona.



Hundreds of Syrian refugees stream across the border into Jordan at a remote border point in the east.

UNHCR / J. Kohler

### Stateless Diasporas and Migration and Citizenship Regimes in the EU

The Leverhulme Trust, 2011–2014

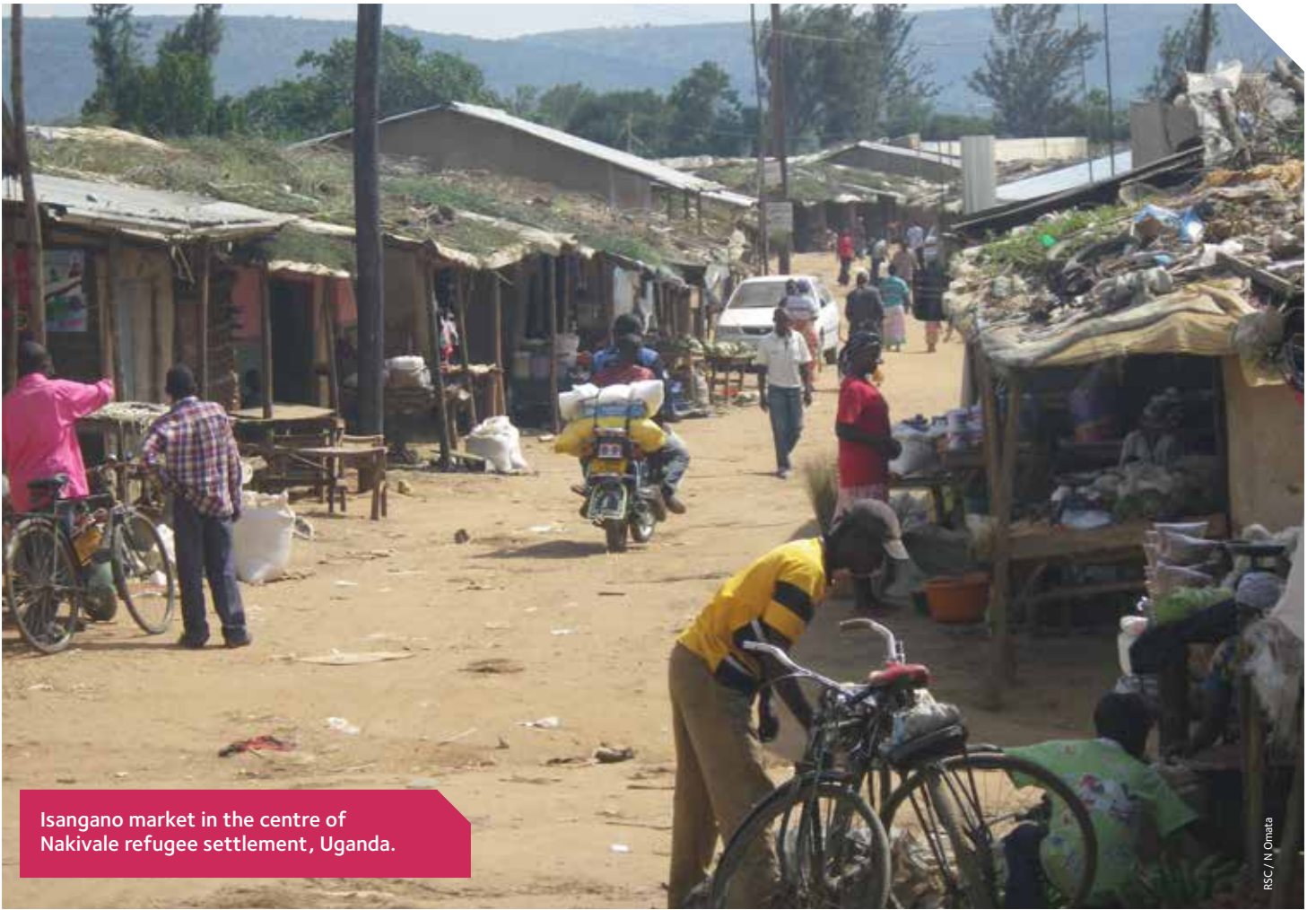
*Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh and Dr Barzoo Eliassi*

This research investigates the experiences of Palestinian and Kurdish stateless diasporas resident in the European Union, focusing in particular on the ways in which research participants conceptualise statelessness through legal, political and social lenses. In 2013–2014, the project's outputs have included a special issue of the *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, co-edited by Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh and Dr Thomas Lacroix, and an international symposium on 'Middle Eastern Stateless Diasporas' convened by Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh in June 2014.

### The Syrian Humanitarian Disaster: Understanding Perceptions, Aspirations and Behaviour in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

*Professor Dawn Chatty*

In the context of the current ongoing crisis, this study sets out to understand the perceptions of Syria's refugees, as well as those of policymakers, practitioners and host communities, with respect to the minimum 'right to life' standards for survival in dignity (ie health, shelter, water, nutrition and protection and education of children) that should be made available to those displaced by the violence and armed conflict in Syria. It seeks to understand the discrepancies between the perceptions and aspirations of each group in adequately addressing the protection needs of Syria's refugees given the non-binding nature of state obligations as set out in the 1951 Convention. It expects to draw provisional policy conclusions as well as preliminary scholarly findings for further study based on an understanding of the socio-historical context of this crisis as well as the data from focus group and semi-formal interviews and questionnaires. Funding from the British Academy has been confirmed for October 2014–September 2015.



Isangano market in the centre of Nakivale refugee settlement, Uganda.

RSC / N Omata



HIP meeting with a refugee film-maker in Nakivale refugee settlement, Uganda.

RSC / ABetts

# Humanitarian Innovation Project

## Our year in review

Since the Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) began two years ago, innovation has emerged as one of the hottest topics in humanitarian policy debates, stimulating a huge interest in the project's work.

The most significant contribution of the project has been to reflect on 'bottom-up' innovation by refugees and displaced populations themselves. How do refugees engage with the private sector and technology? How do they adapt when faced with new markets, regulatory environments and social networks? What factors enable or constrain this type of adaptation and contribute to greater self-reliance and autonomy over time?

During the past 12 months we have been carrying out participatory research across three sites in Uganda: Kampala and the Nakivale and Kyangwali settlements. Our team of over 30 researchers, mostly refugees themselves, completed a survey of 1,600 refugees, and the provisional results were published on World Refugee Day 2014 in *Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*. The report organised the research data around five myths about the economic lives of refugees: that they are isolated, homogenous, a burden on host states, technologically illiterate, and exclusively dependent on humanitarian assistance. Our research challenges or fundamentally nuances each of these common assumptions.

Refugees are often highly networked, sometimes on a global scale, and rather than all being farmers a significant minority of refugees run creative and innovative businesses – managing cinemas or computer game parlours in the settlements for instance. When given the opportunity, refugees make positive economic contributions to the national economy: of urban refugees who employ others, 40% employ Ugandans, while 43% of urban refugees who are employed work for nationals of the host state. They are also users of technology – 96% of refugees in urban areas and 71% in rural settlements have mobile phones, and 51% and 11% respectively have access to the internet. And far from being exclusively dependent on aid, 99% of refugee households in Kampala said they had some independent income-generating source.

This research has a range of important implications and highlights the value of a market-based approach. Rather than assuming dependency, we need to 'build upon what there is' – to better understand refugee economies as complex systems, and work to improve those markets and to empower refugees to better engage with those markets.

HIP has subsequently expanded its work in Uganda to another research site, Rwamwanja, a recent settlement created to assist people fleeing violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In contrast with the protracted context of the other sites, this research will explore refugees' economic lives in the context of an emergency situation. This additional work – funded by UNHCR – will offer a means to explore the scalability of the participatory research methods piloted in the other areas of Uganda.

In July we hosted the inaugural Humanitarian Innovation Conference (HIP2014), at Keble College, Oxford. Attended by over 200 delegates from governments, international organisations, business, academia and civil society, it represents one of the largest conferences ever hosted by the RSC and the first major international conference on humanitarian innovation. In addition to our keynote speakers, Alexander Aleinikoff, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, and Ntakimaze Nzyonvira, a Congolese refugee, the conference organised over 25 panels, as well as a series of side events.

At the conference HIP presented its latest policy paper 'Humanitarian Innovation: The State of the Art', published by OCHA. The paper takes stock of the overall debate, defining humanitarian innovation, setting out a conceptual framework, identifying emerging opportunities for product and process innovation, looking at how innovation is being used to improve organisational response, and exploring the potential for innovation by and with so-called crisis affected communities. As an additional output from the conference, *Forced Migration Review* has published a special supplement on 'Innovation and refugees', funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and including contributors from across sectors.

Our research has already begun to have an impact on public and policy debates. HIP has been selected to contribute to three major global initiatives: it is represented on the World Humanitarian Summit's Thematic Working Group on 'Transformation Through Innovation'; it chairs a new Working Group on 'Research and Data' as part of the Solutions Alliance, a multi-stakeholder initiative on displacement and development; and it is represented on UNHCR's innovation council, the iCircle. During the past year, HIP has also made direct contributions to the work of UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF and the World Bank. The project's work has been covered by, among others, the BBC, *The Guardian*, National Public Radio, *The Independent*, *The New York Times*, Central China Television, *The New Yorker* and Thomson Reuters.



**Alexander Betts**  
Director, Humanitarian  
Innovation Project

*Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions* is available to download at [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/refugeeeconomies](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/refugeeeconomies)

For more information about the Humanitarian Innovation Project, please visit [www.oxhip.org](http://www.oxhip.org)

# Policy and impact

A key aim of the Refugee Studies Centre is to ensure that our work has a meaningful impact beyond the academic community. We achieve this by combining our independent, objective and critical scholarship with an active role in engaging policymakers in governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organisations.



UNHCR / HCAux

Violence continues to displace people within Nigeria and to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger, including some 22,000 Nigerian refugees.

## Case study 1

### Survival Migration

There are few more challenging questions in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies than where and how we draw the line between 'refugee' and 'voluntary migrant'. As the culmination of several years' research by Professor Alexander Betts, *Survival Migration: Failed Governance and the Crisis of Displacement* was published by Cornell University Press in 2013. Based on extensive research on the situation of Zimbabwean, Congolese and Somali refugees in six host countries in Africa, it examines national and international responses to people who flee because of serious rights deprivations but who nevertheless fall outside the common legal understanding of a 'refugee'.

The ideas in the book were developed in part through a series of presentations to policy audiences, including talks at the US State Department and the World Bank, as well as at universities around the world. Since the launch of the book, a range of activities have been undertaken to widen its impact. In the summer of 2013, Professor Betts undertook a US-based book tour, presenting at the American Political Science Association in Chicago, Columbia, MIT, Berkeley and Stanford. A formal launch event was later held in Oxford. In May 2014, the Swiss Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged a government-wide discussion of the book's main ideas in Bern, in which Professor Betts and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, François Crépeau, spoke. In the same month, the Danish Institute for Human Rights hosted a seminar in Copenhagen.

Many of the core ideas of survival migration have influenced policy discussions. The ideas have been cited by UNHCR, IFRC and IOM, and used by NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières to give language to the plight of migrants fleeing serious levels of socio-economic rights deprivation. Some of the ideas have evolved as they have informed broader debates, influencing and being cited in discussions within the Nansen Initiative on displacement in the context of natural disasters and the emerging debates on the broader umbrella category of 'crisis migration'.

### RSC Policy Briefing Series

The RSC's Forced Migration Policy Briefing Series seeks to stimulate debate on issues of key interest to researchers, policymakers and practitioners from the fields of forced migration and humanitarian studies. Written by academic experts, the briefings provide solid policy-relevant research findings in an accessible format. Download from the RSC website at [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications)



## Media coverage

A selection of op-eds by RSC academics and articles mentioning our work or featuring comments from our researchers. To view all our recent coverage, visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news)

- 05 Aug 2013: Australian 'outsourcing' of refugees challenged – *IPS*
- 24 Aug 2013: Viewpoints: Impact of Syrian refugees on host countries – *BBC*
- 03 Sep 2013: Syrian refugees top 2 million as thousands flee daily – *Al Jazeera*
- 14 Nov 2013: Theresa May must not further erode Britons' rights to citizenship – *The Guardian*
- 28 Nov 2013: Convicted boat race protester Trenton Oldfield fights deportation from UK after visa denied – *ABC News*
- 03 Feb 2014: Don't trust the government's citizenship-stripping policy – *The Conversation*
- 26 Feb 2014: From Syria to Central African Republic, how to invest in refugees – *The Guardian*
- 24 Mar 2014: Introducing Myanmar in transition? A displacement perspective – *openDemocracy*
- 09 Apr 2014: Britain increasingly invokes power to disown its citizens – *The New York Times*
- 23 Apr 2014: United Glasgow: Scottish football team for refugees fleeing war zones is praised by experts at Oxford Uni – *Daily Record*
- 20 Jun 2014: Oxford professor slams refugee 'warehousing,' calls for more freedom – *Thomson Reuters*
- 20 Jun 2014: UN reports sharp increase in refugees as civil wars cripple nations – *The New York Times*
- 20 Jun 2014: Five things they tell you about refugees that aren't true – *The Guardian*
- 20 Jun 2014: Refugees boost local economy – *Voice of America*
- 10 Jul 2014: Displacement economics: Uganda reaps from enterprising refugees – *AFK Insider*
- 11 Jul 2014: Here's what Australia can learn from Uganda about handling refugees – *Global Post*
- 22 Jul 2014: Jordan's quiet emergency – *The Atlantic*
- 25 Jul 2014: A nation of refugees: Jordan struggles with those fleeing regional crises – *Al Jazeera*

### Case study 2

#### Deprivation of Citizenship

In late 2013, the UK government inserted an amendment into its Immigration Bill which would allow the Home Secretary to strip citizenship from British terror suspects, even if doing so would render them stateless; Professor Matthew Gibney wrote several op-eds and was widely quoted in the resulting media coverage.

Writing for *The Guardian*, Professor Gibney argued that the move was invidious, unjust and in tension with international human rights norms. In a later piece for *The Conversation*, he considered the implications: 'A key question,' he wrote, is not simply whether 'it can in principle be right to strip citizenship...but whether it is wise to entrust denaturalisation to a government that has not hesitated to broaden the scope of its use.'

On 7 April 2014, the proposals suffered a major setback; citing serious concerns, the House of Lords voted for a measure requiring the government to submit its proposals to months of scrutiny by a cross-party group of MPs and Lords. Two days later, in a *New York Times* article examining the issue, Professor Gibney drew upon his historical research on denaturalisation to claim that David Cameron's government 'has stripped more people of their citizenship than all the other British governments since World War II combined.' A new Act enabling the government to strip citizenship from naturalised UK citizens with a single nationality became law in mid-2014.

In a Q&A panel hosted by the Bureau of Investigative Journalism on 11 April, he called the government's proposals 'unprecedented', when taken together with the already broad powers of denaturalisation it acquired in a 2006 Act. According to a Freedom of Information request submitted by the Bureau of Investigative Journalism, 20 UK nationals were deprived of citizenship last year alone.

### Case study 3

#### Faith-Based Humanitarianism

Although faith communities and faith-based organisations (FBOs) are often at the forefront of humanitarian responses to people affected by conflict, crisis and forced migration across the globe, little is known about the scale, nature and impacts of their interventions. This project explores the motivations and practices of faith communities and FBOs in their response to forced displacement around the world.

During 2012–2014, Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh collaborated with academics, policymakers, practitioners and representatives from a diversity of faith groups to explore the nature and impacts of initiatives developed by local faith communities (LFCs) in humanitarian situations. A major scoping report edited by Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh and Alastair Ager (Columbia University) was published in February 2013 as an RSC/JLI Working Paper, 'Local faith communities and the promotion of resilience in humanitarian situations: a scoping study', accompanied by an RSC Policy Note on 'Local faith communities and resilience in humanitarian situations'.

The scoping report was acknowledged in a new UNHCR Partnership Note on faith-based organisations as 'important to the thinking behind all areas of the follow-up to the Dialogue on Faith and Protection.' The policy note was also cited as a key resource in UNHCR's report, along with the 2012 special issue of the *Journal of Refugee Studies*, edited by Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, on 'Faith-Based Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Displacement'.

In May 2014, Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh presented a keynote lecture, entitled 'Engendering understandings of faith-based humanitarianism', at the Migration, Faith and Action conference at Oxford University. Also in May, Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh participated in the Westminster Faith Debates' expert panel discussion on 'Engaging Religion for Development', alongside Douglas Alexander (Shadow Foreign Secretary), Robert Calderisi (former director of the World Bank), Charles Clark (former Secretary of State for Education and Skills and Home Secretary), Linda Woodhead (Professor of Sociology of Religion, Lancaster University) and Loretta Minghella OBE (Chief Executive, Christian Aid).

# Asylum as reparation

The unjustified harms so often experienced by refugees cry out for reparation. Yet refugee protection and durable solutions have often been framed in primarily humanitarian terms, and conceived largely in isolation from the question of which actors bear responsibility for displacement. While this humanitarian approach is rooted in compelling moral principle, it ignores the fact that refugee protection may also act as a means through which states that bear responsibility for the unjustified harms of displacement express their accountability.

Although the ability of refugee protection and durable solutions to offer reparation to refugees has been increasingly recognised, attention has mainly focused on voluntary repatriation and refugee reparation within their states of origin, particularly as part of transitional justice processes. Yet it is evidently not only refugees' states of origin which bear responsibility for displacement, for external states are also often heavily implicated in the generation of refugees. Recognition of these external causes of forced migration opens the possibility that reparation for refugees may also be provided by such external states, in the form of asylum or third-country resettlement.

The notion that asylum may constitute a form of reparation is highly redolent of the moral claim that if a particular state is responsible for causing refugees' flight, it bears a special obligation to offer asylum to them. This claim has been advanced particularly in relation to refugee-producing interventions by the US in Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan. However, its intuitive moral power appears to have led many to take it as almost self-evident, with its complex theoretical and practical implications left unscrutinised.

On a theoretical level, for instance, while the case for asylum as reparation might be clear enough in cases in which external states directly prompt displacement, it is less clear whether it can be extended to scenarios in which responsibility for forced migration is diffuse, systemic and shared, such as the contribution to displacement patterns arguably made by the global political economy, climate change and the legacy of colonial rule. It could also be argued that states do not owe asylum as reparation to refugees who were displaced justifiably, as a result of, say, humanitarian intervention. Moreover, conceiving

of asylum reparatively creates a potential tension with its traditional humanitarian rationale, given that states with genuinely scarce resources may be unable to fulfil their reparative obligations and their humanitarian duties towards refugees simultaneously.

On a practical level, the fact that the principle of reparation is, in common moral thought, seen as weightier than that of humanitarianism may mean that use of the notion of asylum as reparation by advocates has the potential to strengthen their calls for enhanced refugee protection. If the idea were to be incorporated into the international refugee regime, it would create the question of which body should assign reparative responsibilities for displacement, and of how it might set up certain incentives for states, which could in turn affect the availability and quality of refugee protection.

In my recently completed DPhil thesis, I aimed to provide a thorough and systematic exploration of these implications, drawing on literature within refugee and forced migration studies through the prism of normative political theory. My core argument is that a state owes asylum as reparation to refugees when that state bears responsibility for unjustified harms experienced by refugees, and when asylum is the most fitting form of reparation for those harms that is available. I apply this argument to the case of Iraqi refugees generated since the invasion of Iraq in 2003, concluding that the US and UK do indeed owe asylum as reparation to large numbers of Iraqi refugees, given the ways in which they directly caused, contributed to and worsened patterns of mass displacement in Iraq. The reparative responsibilities towards Iraqi refugees borne by the US, UK and other regional and global actors in light of the recent rise of the Islamic State (ISIS) is an important avenue for future research.

The RSC was an ideal place in which to pursue this research. Completing the Centre's MSc in 2011 allowed me to lay the foundations of the project, and I also benefited from the opportunity to interact with some of Oxford's leading political theorists, as well as those within the RSC at the forefront of the interdisciplinary study of forced migration. I hope that the result is a thesis which is theoretically sound but also rooted in the realities facing refugees worldwide.

James Souter completed a DPhil at the Refugee Studies Centre in July 2014. For more information about DPhil opportunities, please visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/dphil](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/dphil)



**James Souter**  
former DPhil candidate

## Selected publications

Souter, James (2014) 'Towards a theory of asylum as reparation for past injustice', *Political Studies*, 62 (2): 326–342.

Souter, James (2014) 'Durable solutions as reparation for the unjust harms of displacement: who owes what to refugees?', *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 27 (2): 171–190.

During one rescue operation, 186 people – from Nigeria, Pakistan, Nepal, Ethiopia, Sudan, Malaysia and Syria – are rescued off the coast of Italy.



*'The MSc was a door opener: both in terms of professional opportunities and contacts, but maybe most importantly in terms of thinking.'*

Erik Abild,  
MSc 2008–09

# Studying and learning

The Refugee Studies Centre offers teaching programmes that are academically rigorous and multidisciplinary, attracting outstanding students and practitioners from around the world. Our degree and non-degree courses have two distinct aims: to further academic understanding of forced migration by training future researchers and teachers; and to cultivate the 'reflective practitioner' by enabling professionals who work in the field of forced migration to engage with key debates and to situate displacement in a broad historical and international context.

## Master of Science in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

The University of Oxford's nine-month master's degree, the interdisciplinary MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, offers an intellectually demanding route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change and development policymaking. It places forced migration in an historical, global and human perspective, and encourages informed reflection on international and national responses to both cross-border and internal displacement.

Taught by leading experts in the field of forced migration, drawn from a range of disciplines including anthropology, geography, international law, politics and international relations and sociology, students on the degree benefit from Oxford's exceptional academic environment and teaching tradition, featuring individual supervision by world-class scholars as well as small-group teaching. They explore forced migration through a thesis, a group research essay and a range of courses and written exams.

Core courses include: Introduction to the Study of Forced Migration; International Refugee and Human Rights Law; Asylum and the Modern State; and Research Methods. In addition, students may choose two options courses: one from a home pool of courses offered by lecturers on the degree; and a second from the same pool, or from those options offered on our sister degree, the MSc in Migration Studies. Options vary from year to year but those offered in recent years have included: Conflict and Forced Mobility in Eastern Africa; Dispossession and Displacement in the Modern Middle East; Gender, Generation and Forced Migration; The History and Politics of Humanitarian Aid; International Relations and Forced Migration; Movement and Morality; The Politics of Durable Solutions; Refugee Camps and Containment; and UNHCR and World Politics.



## The students

Since 1998 the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has drawn top-quality students from all over the world, including Rhodes, Marshall, Commonwealth and Fulbright scholars. Our most recent cohort of 25 students came from 12 countries, many of whom were in receipt of bursary or other financial support. The degree is competitive, with between four and five applicants for each of the 25 places available on the course each year. To date some 350 students have graduated and gone on to doctoral degrees, law school and/or work relevant to human rights, refugees and migration.

Graduates of the degree are now employed in organisations such as UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration, UNDP, Save the Children, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the Brookings and MacArthur foundations, as well as national governments and universities around the world.

For further information about the master's degree, please contact the Course Coordinator, Andrea Smith, at [rsc-msc@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:rsc-msc@qeh.ox.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1865 281701. [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/msc](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/msc)

For enquiries about applications and the admissions procedures for the course, please contact the Graduate Admissions Office at [graduate.admissions@admin.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate.admissions@admin.ox.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1865 270059. [www.ox.ac.uk/admissions](http://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions)

*'I liked the course because it was interdisciplinary and you could look at the various dimensions of what is a very complex issue.'*

Diletta Lauro,  
MSc 2012–13

## Bursaries and support

### Departmental Scholarship

The Departmental Scholarship pays full fees and living costs for at least one student each year from a developing country to study on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies at Oxford. All eligible applicants applying for admission to the MSc degree will be automatically considered for the scholarship, which will be awarded on a competitive basis.

### The MSc Group Research Project Fund

The fund assists towards UK travel or other costs incurred by master's students conducting their group research projects.

### Belinda Allan Travel Fund

Honouring the Centre's first Development Officer, this fund provides small travel grants to students from the global South at the RSC for research purposes or to present a paper at a conference.

### University Scholarships

Chevening, Clarendon and Weidenfeld scholarships for international students are awarded annually. Eligibility criteria vary and competition is university-wide.

### The Glenn Hendricks Hardship Fund

Established in memory of a former Visiting Fellow, this fund is intended for current MSc students and Visiting Fellows who find themselves in unexpected financial difficulties.

## Doctoral studies

The RSC is a vibrant training ground for young doctoral researchers. The Centre's staff supervise candidates undertaking research degrees at the Oxford Department of International Development and other centres within the University, and provide external supervision to candidates based elsewhere. Students come from different academic disciplines including development studies, politics and international relations, social and cultural anthropology, geography and psychology.

Current topics under investigation include: Environmental Stress, Health and Migration; Impacts of Development-induced Displacement on Urban Locality and Settlers; Indigenous Support Networks on the Thai-Burma Border; Sexual Violence Against Men in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and The Role of UNHCR in Shaping Policies of Local Integration in Refugee-hosting Countries (see Academic Record for a complete listing of DPhil theses).

In the coming years the RSC aims to secure further doctoral research scholarship funds, targeted where possible at students from the global South. It is also committed to the development of additional post-doctoral opportunities at the Centre.

### Further information about DPhil opportunities

can be obtained from the Graduate Student Administrator, Dominique Attala, at [admissions@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:admissions@qeh.ox.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (1865) 281806 [www.ox.ac.uk/admissions](http://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions) [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/dphil](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/dphil)



## Nanor Karageozian

### DPhil candidate

#### *Diasporic Return in an Age of Transnationalism: Self-initiated Return Migration in Post-Soviet Armenia*

My thesis explores the mostly individually initiated immigration of Armenians from the long-established diaspora (mainly from Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Canada and the United States) to post-Soviet Armenia. The thesis aims to study the factors that have motivated several thousand diasporans from diverse backgrounds to 'return' to and establish long-term settlement in a country that has otherwise experienced a large-scale migration outflow. The thesis examines the strategies and resources that diasporans develop or use in this process, and explores perceptions of homeland and 'return'. Post-return identity (re)definitions and integration issues are also analysed.



## Sean Loughna

### DPhil candidate

#### *The Political Economy of Internal Displacement in Colombia: The Case of African Palm Oil*

My doctoral research sought to explore why the level of displacement in Colombia continues to be one of the highest in the world, despite a lull in the country's civil war. Through an examination of African palm oil – an agro-export product that has been cultivated expansively in Colombia in recent decades – the thesis suggests that displacement is not so much a consequence of the violence but rather a primary objective. These economically motivated logics and mechanisms of displacement were explored through fieldwork in several departments of Colombia, engaging with a diverse array of actors including the Colombian government, UN agencies, civil society and *campesinos*.



## Rowena Moffatt

### DPhil candidate

#### *Procedural Fairness in Migration Law*

My research examines procedural fairness in migration law. It reviews the theoretical basis on which procedures are allocated in migration law and applies the conclusions to consider and critique aspects of the procedural system that applies to certain categories of migrants in the United Kingdom legal order. In particular, my thesis examines access to justice, including the United Kingdom's provision for appeals, legal aid and accelerated procedures. The central normative claims made are that standards of procedural fairness should apply to all contestations arising from administrative decisions on an individual's migration status but those standards are not monolithic and the intensity of procedural fairness due depends on a number of factors, such as territorial presence and length of residence.

## International Summer School in Forced Migration

The RSC's International Summer School in Forced Migration offers an intensive, interdisciplinary and participatory approach to the study of forced migration. The three-week course combines the very best of the University of Oxford's academic excellence with a stimulating learning programme designed to help participants understand the causes and consequences of forced migration and to develop the practical skills necessary to deal effectively with its challenges.

The Summer School helps to foster dialogue between academics, practitioners and policymakers working to improve the situation of refugees and forced migrants, and provides the time and space for them to reflect on their experiences and to think critically about some of the aims and assumptions underlying their work.

Over three weeks, the participants look at the complex phenomenon of forced migration from a number of different angles. Beginning with reflection on the diverse ways of conceptualising forced migration, they consider the political, legal and wellbeing issues associated with contemporary displacement. Individual course modules allow them to tackle a range of additional topics, including globalisation and forced migration, and negotiating strategies in humanitarian situations.

In 2014, the course attracted 73 participants from 35 countries. Participants have included government officials and inter-governmental and non-governmental agency personnel engaged in planning, administering and coordinating humanitarian assistance.

*The next International Summer School in Forced Migration will take place in July 2015. To receive further information as it becomes available, please contact the International Summer School Manager, Heidi El-Megrissi, at [summer.school@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:summer.school@qeh.ox.ac.uk) or visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/summerschool](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/summerschool)*

Lecturers, tutors and seminar leaders are drawn both from the RSC and from outside institutions. They include research staff, academics and professionals from a number of disciplines and practices, including anthropology, politics, law, psychology, international relations and social development.

### Tutors in 2014

Matthew J Gibney (Director); Maryanne Loughry; Cathryn Costello; Tom Scott-Smith; Nora Danielson; Liesbeth Schockaert

### Lecturers in 2014

Dawn Chatty; Jason Hart; Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh; Ruvy Ziegler; Alexander Betts; Madeline Garlick; Chaloka Beyani; John Taylor; Elspeth Guild; Susan Akram; John Vine; William Lacy Swing; David Cantor; Khalid Koser; Jeff Crisp

### Bursaries in 2014

The RSC has been able to offer 13 full bursaries thanks to generous support from the Asfari Foundation, the Saïd Foundation, the Open Society Foundations' Arab Regional Office with the Institute of International Education, and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

THE ASFARI FOUNDATION

*A number of RSC courses and conferences qualify for Continuing Professional Development with the Solicitors Regulation Authority (CPD SRA) in the United Kingdom. These include the International Summer School in Forced Migration and the short courses on 'Statelessness and International Law' and 'Palestinian Refugees and International Law'.*

## Short courses

The RSC regularly convenes short courses which offer participants the opportunity to engage actively and critically with contemporary debates under the tutelage of distinguished experts in the field of forced migration. In 2013–14 the RSC held courses on 'Palestine Refugees and International Law' (March 2014) and 'Statelessness and International Law' (May 2014).

The courses, held over a weekend, focus on a particular issue related to forced migration, enabling participants to develop their expertise through a mix of lectures, working group exercises and interactive sessions. They are suitable for experienced practitioners, graduate researchers, parliamentarians and staff, members of the legal profession, government officials and personnel of inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The Palestine short course, convened by Dawn Chatty and Susan M Akram at the British Institute in Amman, Jordan, brought together 25 participants to look at the policies and practices of Middle Eastern states as they impinge upon Palestinian refugees. Key themes of statelessness, right of return, repatriation, self-determination, restitution compensation and protection were critically examined along with current discussions about the respective roles of UNRWA, UNHCR and the UNCCP.

The Statelessness short course, convened by Cathryn Costello and Nora Danielson at the Oxford Department of International Development, brought together 45 scholars and practitioners to examine the causes, consequences and remedies for statelessness around the globe. New additions to the curriculum in 2013–14 included gender discrimination in nationality law and statelessness in the international and civil society arenas. The course also included regional experts, looking at Burma, Sudan and South Sudan, the MENA region and the Dominican Republic.

The Statelessness short course took place with the support of Mark Manly (UNHCR), Amal de Chakera (Equal Rights Trust), Chris Nash (European Network on Statelessness), Joanna Oyediran (Open Society Initiative) and Laura van Waas (Tilburg Law School). Additional speakers were Michele Foster (Melbourne Law School), Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh (RSC and UCL), Matthew J Gibney (RSC) and Guy Goodwin-Gill (Oxford Faculty of Law).

For further information about our forthcoming short courses, please visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/shortcourses](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/shortcourses)

## Visiting Fellowships

Visiting Fellowships provide an excellent opportunity for senior practitioners and policymakers as well as doctoral students, post-doctoral scholars and professional academics to undertake independent research in a renowned intellectual environment.

Visiting Fellows undertake a specific programme of self-directed study or research under the guidance of an assigned academic advisor. They have full access to the University's academic facilities and are able to attend the RSC's weekly Public Seminar Series and the core seminar series of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. The opportunity is also provided for Fellows to present their work in the RSC Work-in-Progress Seminar Series.

During the past year the RSC has welcomed Visiting Study Fellows and Visiting Research Fellows from a variety of countries with a diverse range of experiences and expertise. Through mutual exchange and learning, their presence has greatly enhanced the academic work of the RSC.

Details of recent Visiting Fellows can be found in the academic record. For further information about the programme, please visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/visitingfellowships](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/visitingfellowships)



### Luc Leboeuf

#### Visiting Study Fellow

*Trinity term 2014*

The purpose of my visit to the RSC was to develop my doctoral research on EU refugee law, which I am undertaking at the University of Louvain in Belgium. My doctorate explores the origins, effects and defects of the 'mutual trust' between EU Member States that underpins the Common European Asylum System. I wished to exchange ideas with researchers whose perspectives would complement the ones of civil lawyers I usually exchange ideas with, to learn from academics in other fields of social science, as well as to find additional doctrinal and jurisprudential resources from common law authors and courts.

During my stay at the RSC, I attended seminars on refugee issues as well as other EU law issues, met with my academic contact, Professor Cathryn Costello, and other researchers she referred me to, and conducted extensive research at the library. The RSC Public Seminar Series, where academics from various countries and disciplines took the floor on forced migration related issues, opened new perspectives. I also had the opportunity to present the findings of my research as part of the Work-in-Progress Seminar Series, which provided me with useful feed-back from other researchers working in similar areas.

## RSC Library

The Refugee Studies collections have been housed in the Bodleian Social Science Library (SSL) for the past five years. Readers continue to benefit from the wider social science context within which the specialist forced migration materials sit. These benefits include access to over 250,000 open-shelf monographs and 800 print-runs of social science related journals, as well as the stack request routes between the Bodleian Libraries.

Access to the unique grey literature collections is still much appreciated by readers, with many items re-requested and issued for use in the Library. It is encouraging to report that although unpublished materials are now often freely available online the Library has added 402 new printed documents during 2013–14. The Guy Goodwin-Gill collection of UN refugee-related materials has also been well consulted this year by researchers interested in refugee status determination and protection.

In addition to the grey literature collection the specialist book collection has also continued to expand with the purchase of 87 new monographs. Of these, 52 were for research and 35 were for teaching purposes. Book acquisitions were supplemented by generous donations acquired via the RSC as well as weekly UK-published legal deposit books selected by Sarah Rhodes, the Subject Consultant.

All new books and documents are listed on the SSL website, under the SSL New Books link. In addition to the print collections, readers also benefitted increasingly from electronic book acquisitions. In January the Libraries gained access to all current Oxford University Press content including the full collections in Oxford Scholarship, Handbooks and Bibliographies Online. All collections are fully searchable via SOLO (Search Oxford Libraries Online).

Library staff have provided in-depth, subject-specific inductions and tours for 108 departmental and external readers including MSc students, Summer School participants, Visiting Fellows and new staff. In addition the Subject Consultant has offered tailored one-to-one research sessions and answered a wide range of email enquiries. These have included such varied subjects as Ghanaian reverse remittance practice; asylum seekers and health-seeking behaviour in Oxford; political activities of Burmese exiles; and stateless persons in Europe. The Libguide for Refugee Studies continues to be a well-used tool for locating online resources, recording 1,148 hits over the year (<http://ox.libguides.com/refugee-studies>).

Visit the Bodleian Social Science Library website at [www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/ssl](http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/ssl) for further information and search the union catalogue (SOLO) for refugee-related material at <http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>

# The Syrian humanitarian disaster

## Understanding refugee rights and aspirations in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

The peaceful protests of 2010–11 in Syria turned ugly in March 2011. The speed with which Syria disintegrated into extreme violence and armed conflict between state security agencies, local peaceful demonstrators and non-state actors shocked the world; it also left the humanitarian aid regime in turmoil as agencies struggled to respond to the growing displacement crisis on Syria's borders.

Between March 2011 and the summer of 2012, the level of dispossession and then displacement grew from a trickle to a flood. The neighbouring states of Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, have not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, and although Turkey has, it reserved its interpretation of refugee status to apply only to Europeans and not to non-Europeans. This has left governments and international aid agencies in a quandary as to how to effectively provide protection for people seeking refuge.

Each country bordering on Syria has responded differently to this complex humanitarian emergency. None has granted the displaced refugee status; each has established temporary measures to deal with this crisis. In no case have the displaced or the host communities been consulted regarding the most appropriate and culturally sensitive response in the provision of support, and thus tensions have quickly emerged among host communities, displaced Syrians, and humanitarian policymakers and practitioners.

The Refugee Studies Centre has engaged with the crisis with two mapping exercises: one mapping access to asylum and protection in the European Union for refugees from Syria (*Protection in Europe for refugees from Syria*) and the other mapping education provisions and training opportunities for refugee youth from Syria in Turkey, Lebanon, Northern Iraq/Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and Jordan (*Ensuring quality education for young refugees from Syria (12-25 years)*).

According to UNHCR, as of August 2014 Lebanon hosts over 1,138,800 refugees from Syria; Jordan hosts 608,530 – representing about 10% of its entire population; Iraq hosts 218,000; and Turkey hosts 815,410. Within all four of these hosting countries tensions have risen and protest demonstrations by the dispossessed and displaced Syrians and members of hosting communities have become regular features of life.

Reception in host countries has been complicated by what appears to be a clash of expectations, perceptions of rights, and inconsistencies between international human rights and refugee law and local social norms and institutions. Understanding perceptions, aspirations and behaviour of not only the refugees themselves, but also the hosting communities and the practitioners and policymakers is vital not only to better ameliorate conditions on the ground today, but also to better prepare for the future, whether in exile, or return when conditions permit.

The widespread rejection of 'encampment' and containment in designated refugee camps by many refugees in Jordan and in Lebanon was not well understood by the humanitarian aid regime. This attitude was in stark contrast to what appeared to be a general acceptance and engagement of the 200,000 displaced people from Syria in the refugee camps on Turkey's southern border regions. The camps established in this region by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) – whether with tents or containers – have standards sometimes described as 'five-star' by international experts (International Crisis Group, 2013). They do much more than give food and clothes. Most camps have classrooms, hospitals, areas for recreation, sports and religious worship, laundry and television rooms, meeting tents, and even hair salons where Syrians can train as hairdressers.

Under these circumstances it is easy to see how the refugees' dignity and agency are respected. Those who bypass the camps and settle in towns and villages of the Hatay have found a local mosaic of religious, linguistic and ethnic communities in many ways a microcosm of Syria. But even in self-settled communities, reports are emerging of a growing impatience and sense of disaffection among refugees and their hosts as well as exasperation among practitioners and policymakers.

What is still required is a broad study to understand the perceptions of both Syria's refugees as well as policymakers and practitioners, and the host community, as to the level of protection that should be made available to those displaced from Syria as well as the support which the hosting communities require so that both survive in dignity (ie health, shelter, water, nutrition and protection and education of children). With a grant from the British Academy, the RSC is engaged in a pilot study in 2014–15 to address these issues. It seeks to understand the discrepancies between the perceptions and aspirations of each group in adequately addressing the protection needs of Syria's refugees in lieu of the non-binding nature of state obligations as set out in the 1951 Convention. It expects to draw provisional policy conclusions as well as preliminary scholarly findings for further study.



**Dawn Chatty**  
Professor of  
Anthropology and  
Forced Migration





**>>> Three broad questions will be addressed in this study:**

1. What understandings exist among the three target communities in each country of the basic human 'right to life', including access to health, shelter, social security and protection and education of children?
2. Should basic provisions for dignity and minimum survival be administered only in encampments? Are local hosting opportunities viable alternatives?
3. What role do socio-historical connections to the place of refuge have in creating a positive climate for transitional justice, return and reconciliation when conditions permit?

For more information about the RSC's research on refugees from Syria, please visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/refugeesfromsyria](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/refugeesfromsyria)



A Syrian refugee carries her shopping along the buzzing 'Champs-Élysées', the main market street in Za'atari camp, Jordan

# Outreach and dissemination

Since the inception of the Refugee Studies Centre, outreach and dissemination activities have played a key role in advancing refugee issues and developing a global community of academics, policymakers and practitioners working in the field of forced migration. Dedicated outlets for a variety of academic and non-academic materials have promoted the work of researchers and practitioners and given a voice to refugees themselves.

## Digital communications

### RSC website

The RSC website was re-launched in January 2014 with a number of improvements to help us better communicate our research and provide more information about our courses, events and other activities. The new website features a major redesign, a number of changes to improve usability, and optimisation for use on mobile devices.

Visitors to the website can find a wealth of information about the RSC's research, as well as profiles of our members of staff and a searchable database featuring both RSC publications and external publications by RSC academics. Prospective students can also learn about our postgraduate and professional teaching programmes, and hear about the experiences of our alumni. In 2013–14 the website received 125,879 visits from 192 countries – a 15% increase on last year and 47% increase on 2011–12.

[www.rsc.ox.ac.uk](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk)

### Forced Migration Online

Forced Migration Online (FMO) provides online access to a diverse range of resources concerning the situation of forced migrants worldwide. FMO is designed for use by students, academics, practitioners or anyone else interested in the field of forced migration and features publications, research guides, podcasts, videos and various other resources.

The FMO Digital Library is a specialised collection of over 5,900 full-text documents that are free to download and includes a significant collection of grey (unpublished) literature. FMO is currently unfunded and we are looking for opportunities to further develop this valuable resource. In 2013–14, FMO received 99,558 visits from 211 countries.

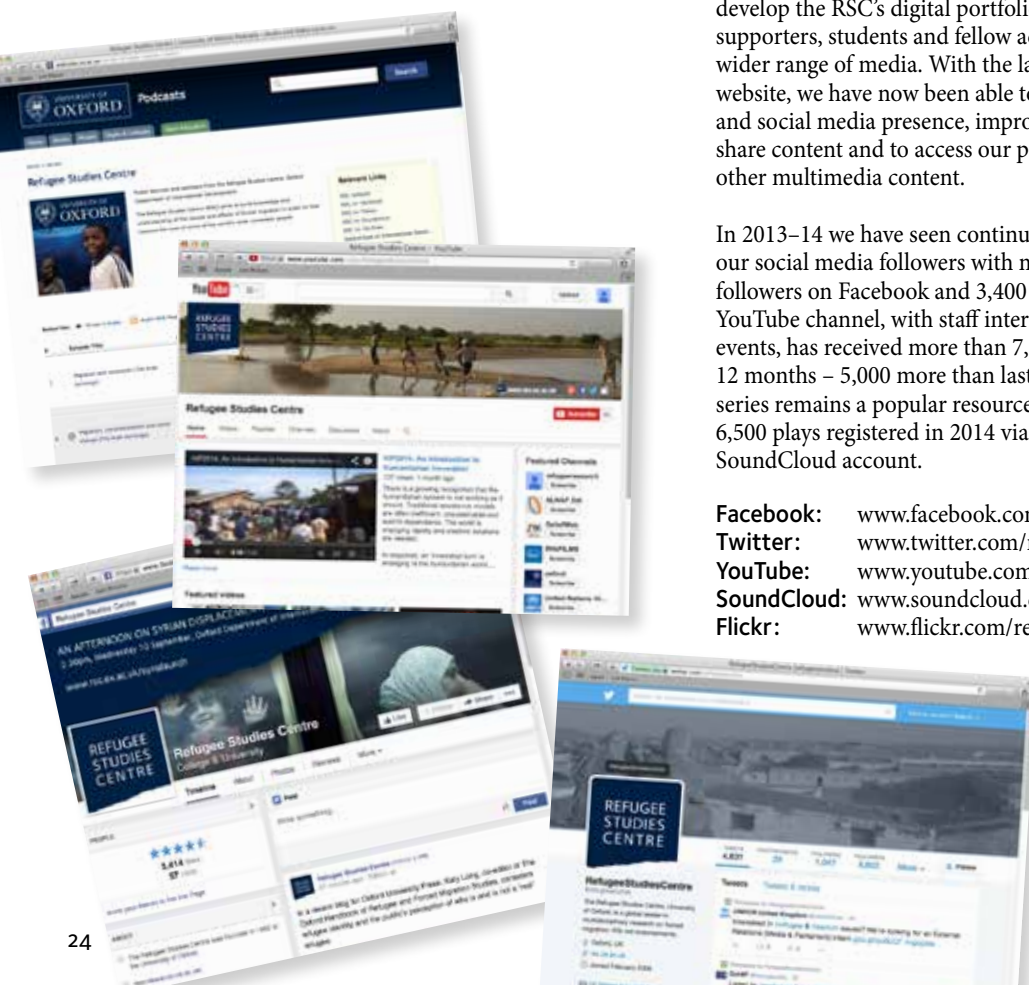
[www.forcedmigration.org](http://www.forcedmigration.org)

### Social networking and multimedia

During the last year, we have continued our efforts to develop the RSC's digital portfolio in order to engage supporters, students and fellow academics through a wider range of media. With the launch of the new RSC website, we have now been able to integrate our website and social media presence, improving users' ability to share content and to access our podcasts, videos and other multimedia content.

In 2013–14 we have seen continued steady growth of our social media followers with more than 1,400 new followers on Facebook and 3,400 on Twitter. Our new YouTube channel, with staff interviews and coverage of events, has received more than 7,500 views in the past 12 months – 5,000 more than last year. Our podcast series remains a popular resource with more than 6,500 plays registered in 2014 via our newly established SoundCloud account.

**Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/refugeestudiescentre](http://www.facebook.com/refugeestudiescentre)  
**Twitter:** [www.twitter.com/refugeestudies](http://www.twitter.com/refugeestudies)  
**YouTube:** [www.youtube.com/refugeestudiescentre](http://www.youtube.com/refugeestudiescentre)  
**SoundCloud:** [www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre](http://www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre)  
**Flickr:** [www.flickr.com/refugeestudiescentre](http://www.flickr.com/refugeestudiescentre)



## Forced Migration Discussion List

Established in 2000, the Forced Migration Discussion List (FM List) has built a large community of subscribers involved in refugee and forced migration issues, providing a platform to request information from other users as well as to circulate notices about forthcoming events, publications, job vacancies and other related resources.

With almost 2,000 subscribers from over 50 countries in 2014, FM List remains a valued resource with a dedicated user base.

For further information and to sign up, please visit [www.jjismail.ac.uk/lists/forcedmigration.html](http://www.jjismail.ac.uk/lists/forcedmigration.html)



A refugee connects a wire to the electricity grid on Za'atari's 'Champs-Élysées', the main market street in Za'atari camp, Jordan



# Forced Migration Review

*Forced Migration Review* (FMR) is the in-house magazine of the Refugee Studies Centre. Through FMR, authors from around the world analyse the causes and impacts of displacement; debate policies and programmes; share research findings; reflect the lived experience of displacement; and present examples of good practice and recommendations for policy and action.

Over the past twelve months the FMR team has published issues focusing on three main feature themes:

## FMR 44

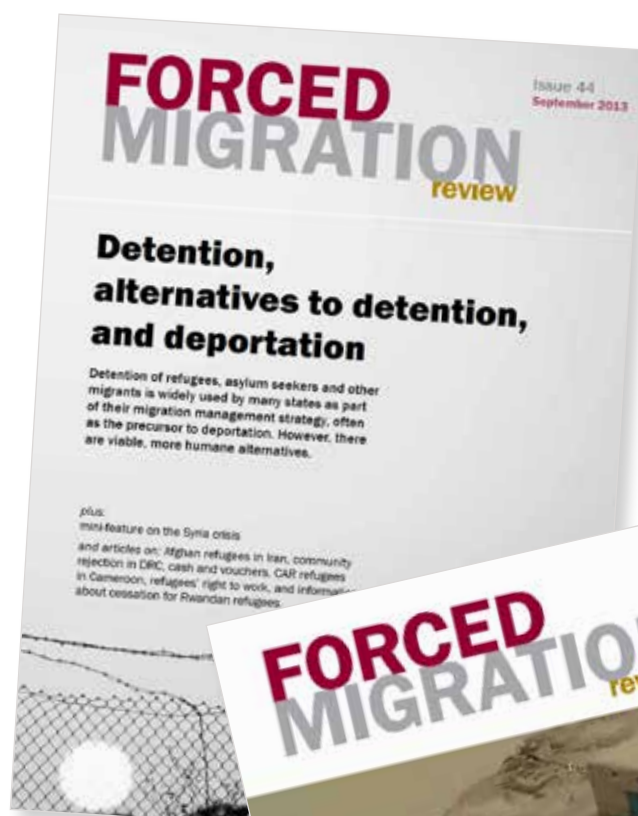
### **Detention, alternatives to detention, and deportation** (September 2013)

Asylum seekers and refugees – men, women and even children – are increasingly detained and interned around the world. Sometimes detained indefinitely and often in appalling conditions, they may suffer not only deprivation of their liberty but other abuses of their human rights too. In the search for a more humane – and cheaper – approach, agencies and government authorities have trialled a variety of alternatives to detention. This extended issue of FMR on detention also includes several articles on other aspects of forced migration, and a **mini-feature on the Syria crisis**. The authors of the four articles on Syria discuss some of the challenges faced by those who have been displaced and those who are trying to assist them, and some of the limitations of current humanitarian practice in and around Syria.

## FMR 45

### **Crisis, migration and displacement** (February 2014)

Many people who are displaced or become ‘trapped’ in the context of diverse humanitarian crises do not fit well within existing legal, policy and operational frameworks for the protection of refugees and internally displaced people. This raises questions about whether there needs to be, or can be, more systematic or normative ways of dealing with assistance and protection for people affected by environmental crises, gang violence, nuclear disasters, food crises and so on. This issue of FMR on ‘crisis migration’ was produced in collaboration with Georgetown University’s Institute for the Study of International Migration and also includes a range of general articles on other aspects of forced migration.



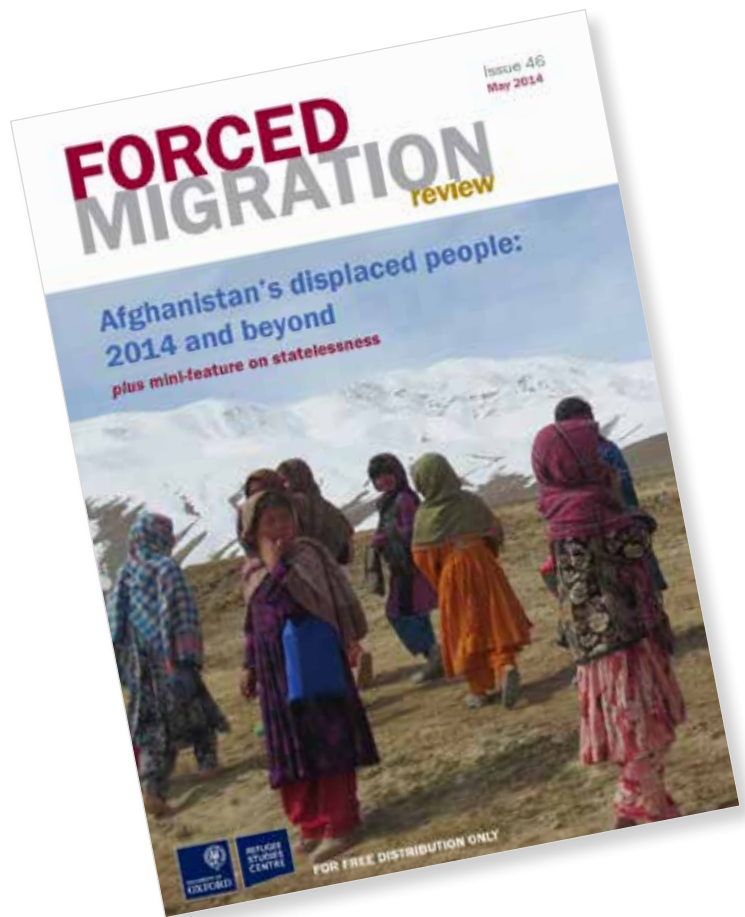
**FMR 46**

**Afghanistan's displaced people: 2014 and beyond**  
(May 2014)

2014 is widely seen as marking a watershed for Afghanistan with its legacy of 35 years of conflict and one of the world's largest populations in protracted displacement. While international military forces are being withdrawn and the country is 'in transition', there is still considerable uncertainty about the capacity of the country to address the challenges of return, integration and reintegration, protection, access to rights, and continuing displacement. This issue of FMR has been published in Dari and Pashto as well as the usual four FMR languages (English, French, Spanish and Arabic), and a number of local launch events have been held to promote and disseminate the issue – in Kabul, Islamabad and Peshawar. The issue also includes a **mini-feature on statelessness**.

**25th Anniversary collection**

During this time, FMR's **25th Anniversary** collection was finalised. This collection of articles looks back over 25 years of debate, learning and advocacy – through FMR and its predecessor RPN – for the rights of displaced and stateless people, and considers where we are now in relation to some of the themes that FMR has covered over the years. The whole collection kicks off with Jeff Crisp's A-Z of the last 25 years.

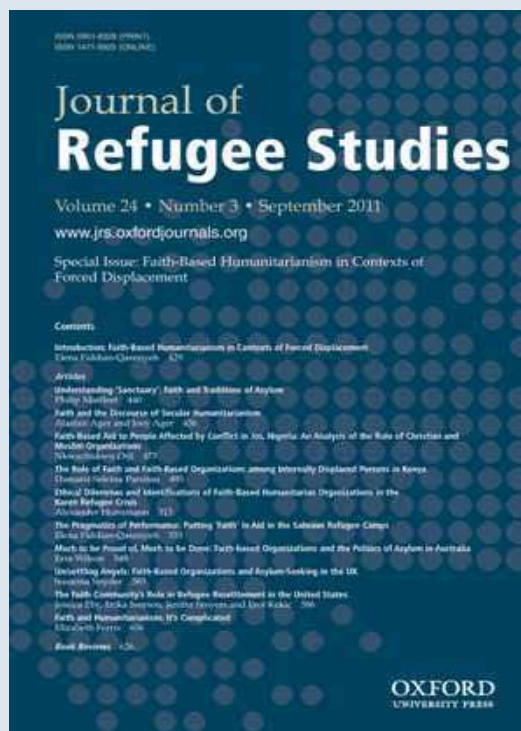


**Journal of Refugee Studies**

The Journal of Refugee Studies (JRS) is published by Oxford University Press in association with the Refugee Studies Centre. The journal is edited by Dr Khalid Koser, Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Switzerland; the Book Reviews Editor is Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Refugee Studies Centre and University College London.

The multidisciplinary journal provides a forum for exploring the dynamics and challenges of forced migration, and critically analysing national, regional and international responses, covering all categories of displaced people. Contributions that develop theoretical understandings of forced migration, or advance knowledge of concepts, policies and practice, are welcomed from academics, policymakers and practitioners.

In addition to frequently publishing articles and book reviews by researchers at the RSC, the journal publishes one special issue each year. In December 2013 a special issue focused on 'Forced Displacement, Refugees and ICTs: Transformations of Place, Power and Social Ties' (Vol 26, No 4) and in June 2014 a special issue was published on 'Accountability and Redress for the Injustices of Displacement' (Vol 27, No 2).



For further details, article abstracts, and information about how to subscribe or receive a free sample issue, please visit [www.jrs.oxfordjournals.org](http://www.jrs.oxfordjournals.org). Members of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration may subscribe at a reduced rate.

# Transnational exile

For the last two years Alexander Betts and I have been grappling with the diversity and complexity of two of Africa's most prominent contemporary 'diasporas': Rwandans and Zimbabweans.

Our focus has been on the causes, forms and consequences of the astonishingly varied political organisations, campaigns and strategies that individuals and communities 'in the diaspora' have adopted. Our interview research has encompassed ten countries on four continents, embattled activists in refugee settlements in Uganda and Botswana, rich émigrés in Western capitals from Brussels to Sydney, the agents of governments – hostile and friendly – and the motley collection of outsiders who have, one way or another, made the business of diasporic Africans their business.

Our research has confronted us with the fluidity and contentiousness of many of the categories of identity sometimes taken as given. Far from a fixed and objective social fact, 'being in the diaspora', or what the diaspora even is, are matters of ongoing social construction and contestation. They are conditioned by and blur into other social categories, such as class, generation and gender, and are freighted with ideological content. Rather than ignore this complexity, we shifted our research design to consider 'nationals outside the state' (encompassing all forms of migrants), and to study politics projected through diasporic language and frames as one potential mode of transnational political mobilisation amongst many. In so doing, many of the sharp ideological faultlines in these communities emerged into sharper relief. It has been possible, on the one hand, to expose ostensibly apolitical and open organisations such as the Rwandan Community Association of the UK as exclusionary, hierarchical, and dedicated to a particular political 'staging' of the diaspora, and – on the other – to bring into focus competition with non-diasporic forms of refugee politics, such as the work of the Southern African Liaison Office (SALO).

Our central questions, however, remained unaltered: what are the circumstances under which these individuals engage in political mobilisation? Why do they select the strategies and organisational forms they adopt? And what explains the circumstances under which they are successful? These questions led us, contrary to our expectations, to want to explore the role played by outsiders in shaping the form and direction of many of these political projects. Contrary to a hagiographic literature which emphasises the grassroots authenticity of transnational exile politics, we found – over and over again – that behind the façade of an ostensibly home-grown movement could be found the money, connections and plans of individuals and organisations utterly separate from the diaspora. Naturally, these organisations have their own agendas

in promoting diasporic political activity, and try to shape it accordingly. Often, we found that refugees and other vulnerable migrants were instrumentalised and manipulated to further alternate plans of action with scant concern for the stated interests of the individuals concerned. Of course, such communities often resisted but, faced with the limited resources available to them, many of the most marginalised engaged in adroit forms of self-fashioning, dressing themselves, their projects and their ideological commitments in the ideological masks most likely to catch the attention of outsiders, whilst continuing to push their own agendas as far as possible. Part of our work, then, has become an act of exposure: to reveal the politics, manipulation, deceit and co-optation behind the oft-placid façade of a homogenous, happy, unified diaspora.

However, this work has also suggested to us that these outsiders, whom we dub 'animators', may play a key and understudied role in explaining the character and success of diasporic political movements. We identify two key ways in which the animators may vary: their origins and their internal structure. With respect to the first, we tried to assess whether the preponderance of those trying to 'animate' a given diasporic community were 'internal' or 'external' (which is to say, are they themselves self-identifying and widely-identified members of that given community?) Secondly, we considered whether the animators worked through institutionalised, bureaucratic organisations, or proceeded through informal networks. By way of example, the Jewish Anti-Defamation League would be a clear example of animation which is internal (ie its leadership are themselves self-identifying members of the Jewish diaspora) and institutionalised (ie it is an extremely tightly organised formal organisation). By contrast, much of the political activity we studied with respect to Zimbabweans and Rwandans was far more external and networked. From here we formed a series of hypotheses about the connections between this variation and the likelihood that diasporic political mobilisation will occur and succeed.

Our conclusion is that far more of this variation can be explained through attention to the animators than has previously been credited. We have presented parts of this research at various conferences to an enthusiastic reception and are now concentrating on producing the book in which we will present our full argument. In so doing, we hope to shed new light on the circumstances most conducive to transnational political action which genuinely reflects the voices and interests of those it purports to represent, and which is most likely to succeed.



**Will Jones**  
Research Officer

For more information about The Nation Outside the State project, please visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/notes](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/notes)

# Fundraising and development

The Refugee Studies Centre's greatest strength lies in the wealth of relationships we have cultivated and fostered over the years. From hard-working students to knowledgeable alumni, from cutting-edge new researchers to renowned emeritus colleagues, from committed advisors to insightful policymakers, generous donors and engaged practitioners, the RSC has an impact on and is impacted by individuals and organisations far beyond the walls of Queen Elizabeth House. Committed academics and dedicated staff are just the beginning when it comes to the engaged, thoughtful people who contribute to the RSC to build knowledge and understanding of forced migration in order to help improve the lives of the world's most vulnerable people.

The past year has seen the strengthening of old relationships and the forging of new ones. In a large-scale effort to engage a comprehensive range of stakeholders in the RSC's activities, we have invited a new group of insightful and influential individuals to join our Advisory Board. The members represent governmental sectors, philanthropic foundations, UN agencies and non-governmental organisations, and include individuals with expertise in humanitarian law as well as celebrated authors. Their knowledge and background will not only provide valuable perspective and guidance to the RSC's management team but will also allow the RSC to continue to extend its voice to many different communities of practice.

In addition to building on a strong and forward-thinking Advisory Board, the RSC's leadership has made it a priority to identify the Centre's strategic objectives for the coming year. With a strong emphasis on honing our development approach, the objectives outline a tactical plan to more efficiently and effectively engage with prospective donors and research funders. By doing so we will ensure that the Centre is able to continue its support of programmes like this year's statelessness short course, the Refugee Voices conference held in March of this year, and our popular termly seminar series.

None of these achievements would have been possible without the academic, advisory and financial support of the many individuals and organisations that the RSC counts among its partners. The Asfari Foundation, the Saïd Foundation, the Open Society Foundation and the Swiss government have all supported the RSC's work through bursaries for our International Summer School. Likewise, the Asfari Foundation, the Saïd Foundation and the Vitol Foundation have funded our mapping of education opportunities for refugee youth from Syria in Turkey, Northern Iraq/Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), Lebanon and Jordan. We have had a commitment from UNHCR for a consultancy study, as well as MacArthur Foundation Funding for the issue of *Forced Migration Review* on 'Crisis' (FMR45).

In addition, the generosity of Stephanie and Hunter Hunt is enabling the continued work of the Humanitarian Innovation Project, and many more donors and supporters have contributed in countless vital ways.

We are also thankful for the donations received through the 30th Anniversary Barbara Harrell-Bond Fund, launched last year to support the development of the next generation of research, teaching and practice in refugee studies. The Fund will help us to sustain support for the most talented students and practitioners, especially those from the global South, as well as ensuring the continuation and improvement of our efforts to advance refugee issues and develop a global community of academics, policymakers and practitioners working in the field of forced migration.

Through these relationships we are able to broaden the international discussion about forced migration issues, strengthen our impact on important policy development, deepen our understanding of the field, and impart critical knowledge to the next generation of forced migration scholars. It is with sincerest gratitude that we express our deep appreciation for the contributions of each and every one of these partners, and it is with eager anticipation that we look forward to all that we can accomplish together in the years ahead.

## Donors

**The RSC would like to thank all the individuals who support our work as well as the following organisations and institutions:**

Asfari Foundation  
 CAFOD  
 Danish Refugee Council  
 Ford Foundation  
 Stephanie and Hunter Hunt  
 Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University  
 International Organization for Migration  
 John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation  
 John Fell Oxford University Press Fund  
 Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service  
 Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Norwegian Refugee Council  
 Oak Foundation  
 OCHA  
 Ockenden Foundation  
 Ockenden Trust  
 Open Society Foundations  
 Open Society Justice Initiative  
 Oxfam  
 Oxford University Press  
 Saïd Foundation  
 Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs  
 UN-Habitat  
 UNHCR  
 United States Conference of Catholic Bishops  
 Women's Refugee Commission

Queen Elizabeth House.



ODD / R. Judges

Near Lesovo, Bulgaria, a sign marks the area near the border with Turkey which in recent months has seen a marked increase in the number of migrants and asylum seekers crossing into the EU.



IRIS / JHIcon



# Law at the RSC

The list of previous legal scholars who have been based at the RSC is a veritable who's who of refugee legal expertise. Yet, the creation of my post, the Andrew W Mellon Associate Professorship in International Human Rights and Refugee Law, signals a new beginning for legal scholarship at the RSC. Reflecting on my first year in post, my overwhelming sense is of great excitement and gratitude at the abundant opportunities the RSC affords. In this piece, I reflect on the RSC as an exciting interdisciplinary environment for legal scholars.

My RSC experience began in July 2013, when I took on one of the tutoring roles at the Summer School. The Summer School embodies much of the best of the RSC, combining intellectual rigour and deep engagement with contested aspects of refugee studies, as well as seeking to provide a forum for practitioners to share their experiences and expertise. I happily tutored again this year, this time contributing a new module (with Professor Matthew Gibney) on human smuggling and access to asylum, which has provided much inspiration for future research.

During my first academic year in post, teaching refugee law to the interdisciplinary class of 25 MSc students proved to be a challenging learning experience, in particular for the lecturer! Amongst them were a handful of accomplished legal scholars but most students had not studied law before. Given their diverse academic and personal backgrounds, challenging perspectives and expectations about legal study were prevalent. Running a moot court proved one of the best ways to convey the inherent contestation around core aspects of the refugee definition, run with the assistance of research students Bríd Ni Ghráinne, Eleanor Mitchell and Rowena Moffatt.

While mine is the only dedicated law post at the RSC, I am by no means isolated in this role – quite the contrary. The RSC is fortunate to draw on the expertise of many leading refugee law scholars. I should single out for mention Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill, an ever-generous colleague, as well as Chaloka Beyani and Jean-François Durieux, who variously taught on our courses, gave guest lectures and provided much advice to my research students. Also contributing greatly during this past year were Professor Michelle Foster from the University of Melbourne and Madeline Garlick, formerly Head of the Policy and Legal Support Unit in the Bureau for

Europe of UNHCR, with whom I am now part of a team (with Elspeth Guild and Violeta Moreno-Lax) working on a report for the European Parliament on 'New Approaches, Alternatives Avenues and Means of Access to Asylum'. I continue to collaborate with my colleagues in the Law Faculty, in particular with Professor Mark Freedland and my labour law colleagues on Migrants at Work (see page 9).

Organising the RSC Public Seminar Series for two terms provided an opportunity to host many legal scholars, including barristers at the cutting edge of refugee litigation, criminologists, political scientists and legal scholars (for a full listing, see page 35). The Hilary term seminars were held in conjunction with the Oxford Human Rights Hub (of which I am an Associate Director), on the theme of 'Human rights, asylum and refugee protection: exploring the confluences, constraints and contradictions', and the Trinity term series delved into the theme of 'The law and politics of forced migration'. Convening the short course on 'Statelessness and International Law' (with Nora Danielson) was another great experience, bringing together 45 scholars and practitioners of 22 nationalities over an intensive weekend. The speakers were a veritable dream team of statelessness experts (see page 20).

Supervising MSc dissertations on topics as varied as the EU's Dublin system, human smuggling, the IDP/refugee label in Nagorno-Karabakh, and post-deportation monitoring was a learning experience for me also, providing many new ideas in the process. In my doctoral students, I continue to find great inspiration (see page 37). Many of them are experienced legal practitioners, who share a common career trajectory, from legal practice to academia. The linkages between legal practice and scholarship are also being forged in Oxford through both the Oxford Human Rights Hub and Oxford Legal Assistance. I am hopeful that with appropriate funding and institutional support, a refugee law clinical programme at Oxford will be created in the medium term.

The classic academic trope is to portray research and the rest (teaching, supervision, organising courses and seminars) as in opposition. It would be dishonest not to acknowledge that at times the organisational duties of my post did seem to crowd out research time. However, in my first year in post, overall, the opposite has prevailed. In spite of the sometimes frenetic pace, my new role has facilitated my research and writing, most of all by providing a surfeit of new research inspiration and opportunities. Watch this space!

*For more information about Cathryn Costello's background, research and publications, please visit [www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/cathryncostello](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/cathryncostello)*



**Cathryn Costello**  
Andrew W Mellon  
Associate Professor of  
International Human  
Rights and Refugee Law



# Academic record

## Books and edited volumes

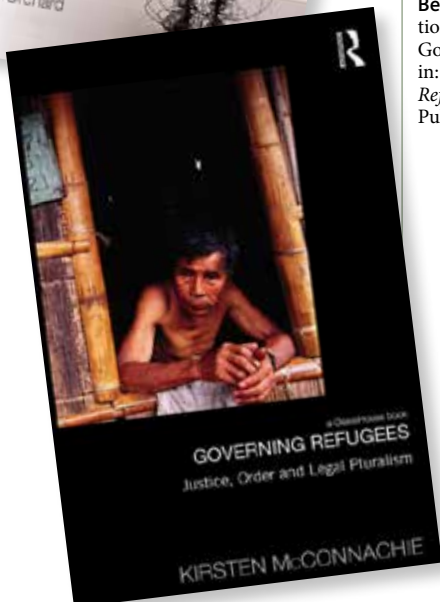
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**Zetter**, Roger (with A Purdekova, A Ibáñez Londoño) (2013) 'Violent conflict, population mobility and displacement: a micro analysis'. In: P Justino, T Brück, P Verwimp (eds) *A Micro-Level Perspective on the Dynamics of Conflict, Violence and Development*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Zetter**, Roger (with J Morrissey) (2014) 'The environment-mobility nexus: reconceptualising the links between environmental stress, mobility and power'. In: E Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, G Loescher, K Long, N Sigona (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Zetter**, Roger (with J Morrissey) (2014) 'Environmental stress, displacement and the challenge of rights protection'. In: S Martin, SW Weerasinghe, A Taylor (eds) *Humanitarian Crises and Migration: Causes, Consequences and Responses*, London: Routledge.

**Zetter**, Roger (2014) 'Creating identities, diminishing protection and the securitisation of asylum in Europe'. In: S Kneebone, D Stevens, L Baldassar (eds) *Refugee Protection and the Role of Law*, London: Routledge.

## Articles

**Betts**, Alexander, and **Loescher**, Gil (2014) 'Introduction: continuity and change in global refugee policy', *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 33 (1), 1–7.

**Betts**, Alexander (2014) 'The global governance of crisis migration', *Forced Migration Review*, 45.

**Chatty**, Dawn (2014) 'The making of a cosmopolitan quarter: Sha'laan in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century', *Syrian Studies*, 6 (2): 29–54.

**Chatty**, Dawn (with N Mansour, F El-Kak, N Yassin) (2014) 'They aren't all first cousins: Bedouin marriage and health policies in Lebanon', *Ethnicity & Health*, 19 (5): 529–547.

**Chatty**, Dawn (2013) 'Syria's Bedouin enter the fray: how tribes could keep Syria together', *Foreign Affairs*, 13 November.

**Costello**, Cathryn (2014) 'Reflections on an anniversary: EU citizenship at 20', *COMPAS Anthology*.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh**, Elena (with T Lacroix) (2013) 'Refugee and diaspora memories: the politics of remembering and forgetting', *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 34 (6): 684–696.

**Gibney**, Matthew J (2014) 'Asylum: principled hypocrisy', *COMPAS Anthology*.

**Gibney**, Matthew J (2013) '“A very transcendental power”: denaturalisation and the liberalisation of citizenship in the United Kingdom', *Political Studies*, 61 (3): 637–655

**Jones**, Will (2014) 'Rwanda: the way forward', *The Roundtable: The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, 103 (3): 347–349.

**Jones**, Will (2013) 'UNHCR in Uganda: better than its reputation suggests', *Forced Migration Review*, 44.

**McConnachie**, Kirsten (with K McEvoy) (2013) 'Victims and transitional justice: voice, agency and blame', *Social & Legal Studies*, 22 (4): 489–513.

**Zetter**, Roger (with J Morrissey) (2014) 'Environmental stress, displacement and the challenge of rights protection', *Forced Migration Review*, 45.

## Papers and reports

**Betts**, Alexander, **Bloom**, Louise, and **Omata**, Naohiko (with J Kaplan) (2014) *Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

**Betts**, Alexander, and **Bloom**, Louise (2014) *Humanitarian Innovation: The State of the Art*, New York: OCHA.

**Bloom**, Louise (2014) *UNHCR Ideas: Open Innovation Inspiring Collaboration and New Ideas Within the UN*, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

**Costello**, Cathryn (2014) *The UK, EU Citizenship and Free Movement of Persons*, Oxford: Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford.

**Jones**, Will (with P Stys) (2013) *Transnational Elite Networks and the Great Lakes Insecurity Complex*, Paper for the Workshop 'Armed Forces and Conflict Dynamics in the Great Lakes Region', organised by the Nordic Africa Institute and the Refugee Law Project, Makerere University

**Zetter**, Roger (2014) *Reframing Displacement Crises as Development Opportunities*, Policy Note, Roundtable on Solutions.

**Zetter**, Roger (with H Ruauadel, S Deardorff-Miller, E Lyytinen, C Thibos, F Skadkær Pedersen) (2014) *The Syrian Displacement Crisis and a Regional Development and Protection Programme: Mapping and Meta-Analysis of Existing Studies of Costs, Impacts and Protection*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark / Tana.

## Special issues

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh**, Elena (with T Lacroix) (eds) (2013) *Special Issue: Refugee and Diaspora Memories*, *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 34 (6).

**Betts**, Alexander, and **Loescher**, Gil (eds) (2014) *Special Issue: Emerging Issues in Refugee Policy Around the World*, *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 33 (1).

## RSC Working Paper Series

102: The culture of disbelief: an ethnographic approach to understanding an under-theorised concept in the UK asylum system  
**Jessica Anderson, Jeannine Hollaus, Annelisa Lindsay and Colin Williamson**  
July 2014

101: Displacement and dispossession through land grabbing in Mozambique: the limits of international and national legal instruments  
**Hannah Twomey**  
July 2014

100: An exploration and critique of the use of mental health information within refugee status determination proceedings in the United Kingdom  
**Jennifer Barrett, Ilim Baturalp, Nath Gbikpi and Katherine Rehberg**  
June 2014

99: United Glasgow Football Club: a study in sport's facilitation of integration  
**Olivia Booth, Salvator Cusimano, Evan Elise Easton-Calabria and Elisabeth Kühn**  
April 2014

98: Revisiting therapeutic governance: the politics of mental health and psychosocial programmes in humanitarian settings  
**Katherine Rehberg**  
March 2014

97: 'Future citizens of the world'? The contested futures of independent young migrants in Europe  
**Elaine Chase and Jennifer Allsopp**  
November 2013

96: Civitas, polis, and urbs: reimagining the refugee camp as the city  
**Peter Grbac**  
November 2013

95: Refugee livelihoods in Kampala, Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements: patterns of engagement with the private sector  
**Naohiko Omata and Josiah Kaplan**  
October 2013

94: The two worlds of humanitarian innovation  
**Alexander Betts and Louise Bloom**  
 August 2013

93: Writing the 'Other' into humanitarian discourse: framing theory and practice in South-South humanitarian responses to forced displacement  
**Julia Pacitto and Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh**  
 August 2013

## Selected presentations

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'Survival migration', Survival Migration Roundtable, 29 March, Toronto: International Studies Association.

**Betts, Alexander** (2013) 'Humanitarian innovation: the state of the art', Humanitarian Policy Forum, 13 December, New York: UN Headquarters.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'Refugees and innovation', 9 March, London: DFID.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'Rethinking refugees: finding solutions to the global displacement crisis', 13 May, London: Friends of Le Monde Diplomatique.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'Survival migration: failed governance and the crisis of displacement', 19 May, Copenhagen: Danish Institute for Human Rights.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'Survival migration: failed governance and the crisis of displacement', 1 June, Bern: Swiss Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'Refugee economies: forced displacement and development', NGO Annual Consultations, 17 June, Geneva: UNHCR.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'The global governance of crisis migration', Book Launch Roundtable, 17 June, Geneva: The Graduate Institute Geneva.

**Betts, Alexander** (2014) 'The role of transnational networks in global migration governance: the case of the campaign against cessation for Rwandan refugees', 30 June, Florence: European University Institute.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Contextualising forced migration', opening lecture, International Summer School on Force Migration, 7 July, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Refugees from Syria: considering gender, generation and disability', 9 April, London: Overseas Development Institute.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Pastoral resistance and resilience: case study from Oman', keynote address, February, Orlando: Range Management Society.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Situational analysis of refugees from Syria', January, Geneva: UNHCR.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Refugees from Syria', keynote address, Refugees in the Arab Region: Hosting Communities and Mysterious Fate, 10–11 December, Irbid: Yarmouk University.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Palestine refugees 1940–1970', Refugees and States in the Modern Middle East: Current Challenges and Historical Perspectives, 30 July, London: Overseas Development Institute and the University of Birmingham.

**Chatty, Dawn** (2014) 'Forced migration from Syria', July, Innsworth: NATO Allied Rapid Reaction Corps.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2014) 'Accessing asylum: where do state responsibilities begin and end? Norms and human rights', Access to Asylum Conference, 28 May, Prato: Monash University.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2014) 'The recast asylum procedures directive: any better?' European Congress on Asylum, 7 April, Brussels: Odysseus Network.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2014) 'The ECtHR and CJEU as refugee law courts: an assessment', EDAL Conference 2014, 17–18 January, Dublin: European Database on Asylum Law.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2013) 'Dublin transfers before the ECtHR and CJEU', 12 December, Vienna: European Judicial Training Network.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2013) 'The extraterritorial application of the EU Charter of fundamental rights: from territoriality to facticity - the effectiveness model', Workshop on Human Rights and the Dark Side of Globalisation: Transnational Law Enforcement and Migration Control, 9–10 December, Copenhagen: Danish Human Rights Institute.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2013) 'Immigration detention: the grounds beneath our feet', 21 November, London: University College London.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2013) 'Immigration detention', 7 November, Glasgow: University of Glasgow Faculty of Law.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2013) 'Human rights and detention', 29 October, Fribourg: University of Fribourg.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2014) 'Alternatives to detention in Toronto and Geneva', NGO Annual Consultations, 13 June, Geneva: UNHCR.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2014) 'Security of residence as a human right, or how courts should regularise those migrants who are here to stay', 7 March, Oxford: COMPAS and the Oxford Human Rights Hub.

**Costello, Cathryn** (2014) 'European human rights protection and asylum: the European Convention on Human Rights and Strasbourg jurisprudence', Short Course on EU Refugee Law and Policy, 11 February, London: University of London Refugee Law Initiative.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) '(Re) conceptualising statelessness', panellist, Short Course on Statelessness and International Law, 17 May, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) 'Introduction: (re)conceptualising stateless diasporas in the EU', opening presentation, Symposium on (Re) Conceptualising MENA Stateless Diasporas, 9 June, Oxford: Oxford Martin School.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) '(Re) conceptualising statelessness: the case of Palestinians in France and the UK', 9 June, Symposium on (Re) Conceptualising MENA Stateless Diasporas, Oxford: Oxford Martin School.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (with B Eliassi) (2014) 'Palestinians and Kurds in the EU: conceptualising statelessness and belonging in the diaspora', IMI Seminar Series, May 2014, Oxford: International Migration Institute.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) 'Do the benefits of engaging religion for development outweigh the dangers? Westminster Faith Debates, 1 May, London: Westminster Faith Debates.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) 'Engendering understandings of faith-based humanitarianism', keynote lecture, Migration, Faith and Action: Shifting the Discourse, 8–9 May, Oxford: Las Casas Institute and The Oxford Research Centre in the Humanities.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) '"Their women are empowered": the politics of idealising gender relations in the Sahrawi refugee camps', Women's Rights Research Seminar, March, Oxford: Middle East Centre.

**Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena** (2014) 'Gender, Islam and the Sahrawi politics of survival', Middle East Centre Public Seminar Series, January, Oxford: Middle East Centre.

**Gibney, Matthew J** (2014) 'Deported People as a Normative Category', Conference on Draft Convention of the Human Rights of Forcibly Expelled Persons, 1–2 May, Boston: Boston College

**Gibney, Matthew J** (2014) 'Refugees and Justice Between States', Department of Political Science, Political Theory Seminar Series, April, Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam

**Gibney, Matthew J** (2014) 'History and context of citizenship stripping in the UK', The Deprivation of Citizenship in the United Kingdom: History, Practice, Law and Ethics, 14 February, London: RSC/Middlesex University

**Gibney, Matthew J** (2013) 'Refugees and justice between states', Borders and Justice in Australian Migration Debates Workshop, September, Melbourne: University of Melbourne.

**Jones, Will** (2014) 'The cessation campaign for Rwandan refugees: transnational advocacy and instrumentalisation', Sussex: African Studies Association.

**Jones, Will** (with P Stys) (2013) 'The calm beneath the storm? Rwandophone rebels in Eastern Congo', Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, 21–24 November, Baltimore: African Studies Association.

**Jones, Will** (2013) 'The pros and cons of authoritarian development: the case of Rwanda', Foreign and Commonwealth Diplomatic Excellence Away Day, Oxford: Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

**Jones, Will** (with P Stys) (2013) 'Transnational elite networks and the Great Lakes insecurity complex', Workshop on Armed Forces and Conflict Dynamics in the Great Lakes Region, 28–30 October, Kampala: Nordic Africa Institute and the Refugee Law Project, Makerere University.

**Jones, Will** (with P Stys) (2013) 'State-like rebels and rebellious states: the RPF, and the FDLR, in the Great Lakes (in) security complex', Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, 21–24 November, Baltimore: African Studies Association.

**Omata, Naohiko** (2014) 'Refugee economies in Uganda', Humanitarian Innovation Conference, 19–20 July, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

## Conferences and workshops

**RSC 2014 Conference: Refugee Voices**  
Convened by the Refugee Studies Centre, International Conference, 24–25 March 2013

**The Arab Uprisings: Displacement and Migration**  
Convened by the Oxford Migration Studies Society in partnership with the Refugee Studies Centre, International Migration Institute, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, and the Las Casas Institute, Workshop, 16 May 2014

**Humanitarian Innovation Conference**  
Convened by the Humanitarian Innovation Project, International Conference, 19–20 July 2014

## Public Seminar Series

### Michaelmas term 2013

**Refugees within the politics of mobility**  
**Convenors: Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Matthew J Gibney**

Survival migration: failed governance and the crisis of displacement  
**Professor Alexander Betts** (University of Oxford), 16 October 2013

Human movement and the vulnerable  
**Professor Ian Clark** (Aberystwyth University), 23 October 2013

Regional engagement and effective protection: the Australian way  
**Professor Susan Kneebone** (Monash University), 30 October 2013

Forced migration as illegal migration  
**Dr Vicki Squire** (University of Warwick), 6 November 2013

Afghan refugees, mobility and the role of UNHCR  
**Ewen Macleod** (UNHCR), 13 November 2013

Political influences on refugee status determination in Australia, 1978 to 1983  
**Claire Higgins** (University of Oxford), 27 November 2013

The price of rights: regulating international migration  
**Dr Martin Ruhs** (University of Oxford), 4 December 2013

### Hilary term 2014

**Human rights, asylum and refugee protection**  
**Convenors: Professor Cathryn Costello in association with the Oxford Human Rights Hub**

At the end of the rainbow: where next for the LGBTI refugee?  
**S Chelvan** (No 5 Chambers), 22 January 2014

Turning wrongful convictions into rights? Asylum seekers and the criminal law  
**Dr Ana Aliverti** (Warwick Law School), 29 January 2014

The child in international refugee law  
**Jason Pobjoy** (Blackstone Chambers), 3 February 2014

Three asylum paradigms  
**Jean-François Durieux** (RSC and the Graduate Institute, Geneva), 12 February 2014

Refugees, forced migrants and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights  
**Dr David Cantor** (Refugee Law Initiative), 19 February 2014

The right to seek and obtain asylum under the African human rights system  
**Dr Chaloka Beyani** (London School of Economics; UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons), 26 February 2014

Creation, imagination, speculation: age assessment and the asylum procedure  
**Professor Gregor Noll** (Lund University), 5 March 2014

The rise and decline of a global security actor: UNHCR, refugee protection and security  
**Dr Anne Hammerstad** (University of Kent), 12 March 2014

### Trinity term 2014

**The law and politics of forced migration**  
**Convenors: Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Alexander Betts**

Refugee identity and protection in the Middle East: legal lacuna or political pragmatism?  
**Dr Dallal Stevens** (Warwick Law School), 30 April 2014

Weapons of mass migration: forced displacement, coercion and foreign policy  
**Professor Kelly M Greenhill** (Tufts University), 7 May 2014

Solidarity and responsibility-sharing for refugee protection in the EU's Common European Asylum System  
**Madeline Garlick** (Radboud University), 14 May 2014

Refuge from deprivation: socio-economic harm and non-refoulement in international law  
**Dr Michelle Foster** (Melbourne Law School), 21 May 2014

Arbitrary detention of asylum seekers: a comparison of some recent practice from Italy and the UK  
**Dr Daniel Wilsher** (City University London) and **Francesca Cancellaro** (Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna), 28 May 2014

The law and politics of non-entrée  
**Dr Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen** (The Danish Institute for Human Rights), 4 June 2014

## Public lectures

### *Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2013*

Refugee rights: beyond the 1951 Convention

**Professor Yakin Ertürk** (Council of Europe Committee for the Prevention of Torture), 20 November 2013

### *Special seminar*

A lost generation? Education opportunities for Syrian refugee children in Lebanon

**Dr Maha Shuayb** (Centre for Lebanese Studies), 19 May 2014

### *Special event*

The Silent University Visible Award 2013 Ceremony  
20 May 2014

### *Special seminar*

The politics of nation-building: making co-nationals, refugees, and minorities

**Professor Harris Mylonas** (George Washington University), 27 May 2014

### *Launch event*

Refugee economies: rethinking popular assumptions

**Professor Alexander Betts, Louise Bloom, Dr Naohiko Omata** (University of Oxford) and **Josiah Kaplan** (Consultant), 20 June 2014

## Visiting Fellows

### *Visiting Study Fellows*

#### **Tyler Harris, US**

La Sorbonne University in Paris, France  
*LGBTI Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the UK*

Academic contact: Professor Cathryn Costello

#### **Luc Leboeuf, Belgium**

Centre for International and EU law of the Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve  
*EU Asylum Law in the Search for Mutual Trust*

Academic contact: Professor Cathryn Costello

#### **Calum T M Nicholson, UK**

Department of Geography, Swansea University

*Social science, philosophy and the Open Society in an era of equivocation: the elucidatory case of the 'environmental migration' debate*

Academic contact: Professor Alexander Betts

#### **Hu Zijang, China**

National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR), China

*Preventive resettlement in the Three Gorges Project*

Academic contact: Professor Roger Zetter

### *Visiting Research Fellows*

#### **Edyta Januszewska, Poland**

Department of Social Education, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw

*Polish Refugees in the UK*

Academic contact: Professor Dawn Chatty

#### **Olaf Kleist, Germany**

German Research Foundation Research Fellow

Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University Osnabrück

*Towards European resettlement: migration management between protection and deterrence*

Academic contact: Professor Matthew Gibney



DPhil students at Queen Elizabeth House.

## Doctoral research students

### Ariell Ahearn, Green Templeton College

The Changing Meaning of Work, Herding and Social Relations in Rural Mongolia: A Study of Value Transformations and Experiences of Social Change  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Professor Craig Jeffries (School of Geography and the Environment)

### Mouneera Al Khalifa, St John's College

When Identities Become Lethal: Moving Beyond Sectarianism. An Intergenerational Study of Identity Shifts in Bahrain  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Eugene Rogan (Faculty of Oriental Studies)

### Megan Bailey, Linacre College

Robust Adaptation, Planning and Decision-Making: A Grounded Comparative Study of Subsistence-Oriented Communities in East Africa, West Africa and the Indo-Gangetic Plain  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Thomas Thornton (School of Geography and the Environment)

### Jennifer Barrett, St Catherine's College

Navigating the Deputisation of Immigration Enforcement Functions in the UK  
Supervisor(s): Professor Matthew J Gibney and Dr Bridget Anderson (Centre on Migration, Policy and Society)

### Jonathan Berman, Lincoln College

Responsibility of International Organizations and Private Corporations towards Refugees, Asylum Seekers, IDPs and Persons  
Supervisor(s): Professor Cathryn Costello

### Rebecca Brubaker, Green Templeton College

From the Un-mixing to the Re-mixing of Populations: The Impact of Evolving Norms on Post-Conflict Population Management in Bosnia  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts

### Narae Choi, St Antony's College

Hidden Losers of Development: Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on Urban Locality and Settlers  
Supervisor(s): Professor Roger Zetter

### Jane Chun, Green Templeton College

Environmental Stress, Health and Migration: A Study of the Mekong Delta and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
Supervisor(s): Professor Roger Zetter and Professor Jeremy Farrar (Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine)

### Georgia Cole, Green Templeton College

The Politics of Refugee Cessation in Eritrea and Rwanda  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts

### Sarah Deardorff Miller, St Antony's College

The 'Trojan Horse' of Domestic Politics? The Role of UNHCR in Shaping Policies of Local Integration in Refugee-Hosting Countries  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts

### Annette Idler, St Antony's College

Arrangements of Convenience in Colombia's Borderlands: An Invisible Threat to Citizen Security?  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts

### Nanor Karageozian, Lincoln College

Diasporic Return in an Age of Transnationalism: Self-Initiated Return Migration in Post-Soviet Armenia  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Oliver Bakewell (International Migration Institute)

### Diletta Lauro, Lincoln College

The Evolving Conceptualisation of Rights and Membership of Anti-Deportation Movements in the United Kingdom  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Matthew J Gibney

### Chloe Lewis, Linacre College

Rape as a Weapon of War in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Uncovering the Elusive Male 'Victim'  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

### Sean Loughna, St Antony's College

The Political Economy of Internal Displacement: The Case of Palm Oil in Columbia  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Professor Jenny Pierce (University of Bradford)

### Eveliina Lyytinen, Green Templeton College

Production of Protection Space: Urban Displacement and Humanitarian Action in Cities  
Supervisor(s): Professor Roger Zetter and Dr Patricia Daley (School of Geography and the Environment)

### Luke Mason, Hertford College

Labour as an Actor in The European Industrial Constitution  
Supervisor(s): Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Alan Bogg (Hertford College)

### Muireann Meehan Speed, St Antony's College

The Evolution of Human Rights-Based Norms in Global Mobility Regimes  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Matthew J Gibney

### Rowena Moffatt, Worcester College

Procedural Fairness in Migration Law  
Supervisor(s): Professor Cathryn Costello

### Cora Neumann

Examining Indigenous Health Resources among Burmese Refugees and Migrants along the Thai-Burma Border  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty

### Julia Pacitto, Lincoln College

Exilic Journeys: Towards a Political Understanding of Refugee Journeys to Europe  
Supervisor(s): Professor Matthew J Gibney and Dr Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham)

### David Passarelli, St Antony's College

Irregular Migrant Children and the Right to Education  
Supervisor(s): Professor Matthew J Gibney

### Blair Peruniak, St Edmund Hall

States of Knowledge: Political Asylum and the Right to Justification  
Supervisor(s): Professor Matthew J Gibney

### Angela Pilath, St Antony's College

The Role of Epistemic Communities in the Politics of Environmental Migration  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Roger Zetter

### Young Ju Rhee, St Antony's College

From Ethnically-Based to Multiple Belongings: South Korean Citizenship Policy Reforms, 1997-2007  
Supervisor(s): Professor Matthew J Gibney and Dr Nick Van Hear (Centre on Migration, Policy and Society)

### Tom Scott-Smith, Lincoln College

Defining Hunger, Redefining Food: A History of Humanitarian Nutrition  
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty

### James Souter, Wolfson College

Asylum as Reparation for Past Injustice  
Supervisor(s): Professor Matthew J Gibney

### Henning Tamm, St Antony's College

The Transnational Dynamics of the Congo Wars: Governments, Rebels and Delegation in Central Africa  
Supervisor(s): Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Duncan Snidal (Department of Politics and International Relations)

### Kerrie Thornhill, Harris Manchester College

Reconstructed Meanings of Sexual Violence in Post-Conflict Liberia  
Supervisor(s): Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh and Dr Patricia Daley (School of Geography and the Environment)

### Mimi Zou, St John's College

The Legal Construction of Migrant Work Relations: Precarious Status, Hyper-Dependence and Hyper-Precarity  
Supervisor(s): Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Mark Freedland (St John's College)

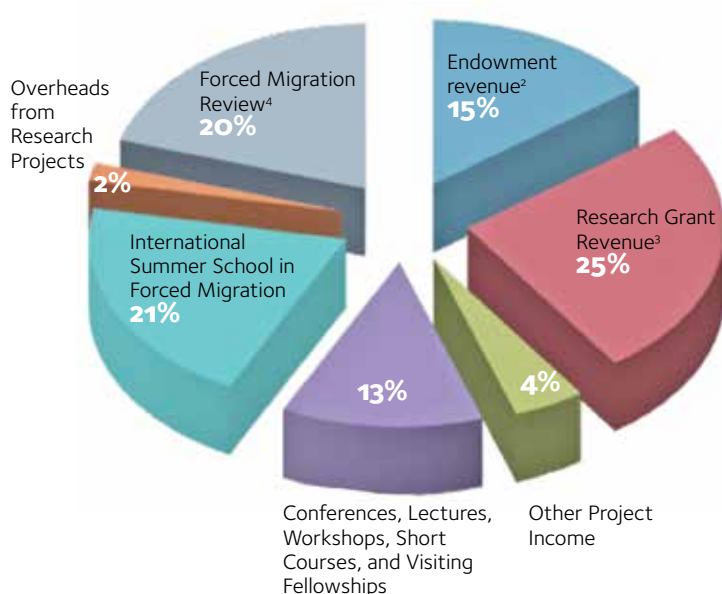
# Income and expenditure

Statement of income and expenditure for year ending 31 July 2014

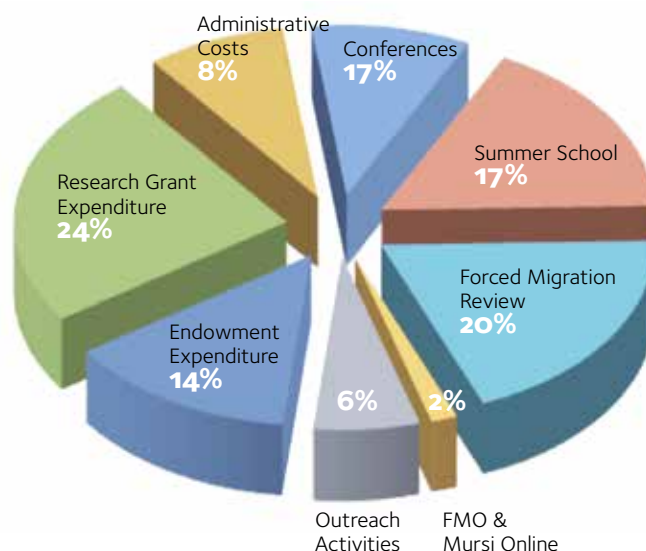
	2013-14 £	2012-13 £
Funds brought forward to support expenditure	<b>548,720</b>	<b>609,470</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Endowment Revenue <sup>2</sup>	179,918	173,906
Research Grant Revenue <sup>3</sup>	309,299	341,611
Other Project Income	54,198	17,993
Conferences, Lectures, Workshops, Short Courses, and Visiting Fellowships	154,106	108,702
International Summer School in Forced Migration	249,639	198,149
Overheads from Research Projects	21,037	31,761
Forced Migration Review <sup>4</sup>	245,790	232,407
<b>Total Funds Available</b>	<b>1,762,706</b>	<b>1,714,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Endowment Expenditure (University Lecturerships)	175,009	149,221
Research Grant Expenditure	309,299	341,611
<b>Core Expenditure</b>		
Core Administrative Costs	105,923	114,280
Conferences, Workshops, Short Courses, Lectures, and Visiting Fellowships	120,351	86,415
International Summer School in Forced Migration	219,926	184,084
<b>Outreach and Dissemination</b>		
Forced Migration Review	245,790	232,407
Forced Migration Online and Mursi Online	19,776	1,901
Other Publications, Dissemination & Outreach Activities	79,168	55,360
	<b>790,934</b>	<b>674,448</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,275,241</b>	<b>1,165,280</b>
<b>Funds carried forward to support expenditure</b>	<b>487,465</b>	<b>548,720</b>

- 1 Fee income to the Oxford Department of International Development from the MSc in Forced Migration and Refugee Studies is reported and administered separately from RSC core account balances and it is therefore excluded from this statement. In 2013-14, the University fees for the course were £14,755 for Home/EU/Islands students and £19,480 for overseas students. MSc teaching income is applied towards the course's own teaching and administrative costs; University and Departmental infrastructural and facilities charges, including rent for RSC office space and Departmental administration costs; and support schemes for students on course.
- 2 The RSC's permanent endowment is restricted to the funding of its permanent University Lectureship posts and the RSC Directorship. Its current Capital and Revenue values are £3,098,288 and £385,023 respectively. Funds carried forward to support expenditure include unrestricted core funding of £102,442 (£168,603 in 12/13) and the endowment revenue value of £385,023 (£382,017 in 12/13).
- 3 The use of funds awarded through external research grants and contracts is restricted to specific, agreed research activities and projects. Research grant revenue is reported as earned when project expenditure is incurred for the current financial year, which does not represent the total value and duration of grants awarded.
- 4 Forced Migration Review's total receipts for 2013-14 were £244,168, of which £125,738 was earmarked for activities in the 2014-15 financial year.
- 5 RSC holds current assets of gifts and donations, restricted for specific purposes, such as bursary funds that are largely dedicated to support for students of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and the Visiting Fellowship programme. The value of these funds was £108,757.31 at 31 July 2014.

## Income 2013-14



## Expenditure 2013-14





# Staff

## ACADEMIC STAFF

**Professor Alexander Betts**  
Leopold Muller Associate Professor in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies  
Director, Refugee Studies Centre

**Louise Bloom**  
Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation Project

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Former Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, 2011-2014

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**Dr Will Jones**  
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**Professor Gil Loescher**  
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**Dr Kirsten McConnachie**  
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**Professor Roger Zetter**  
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International Summer School and Conferences Manager

**Tara-Sienna Hartman**  
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**Joanna Soedring**  
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**Nina Weaver**  
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Delegates watch the opening plenary of the Refugee Voices conference.



# Staff

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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**Elizabeth Rozeboom**  
Centre Administrator (Maternity Cover)

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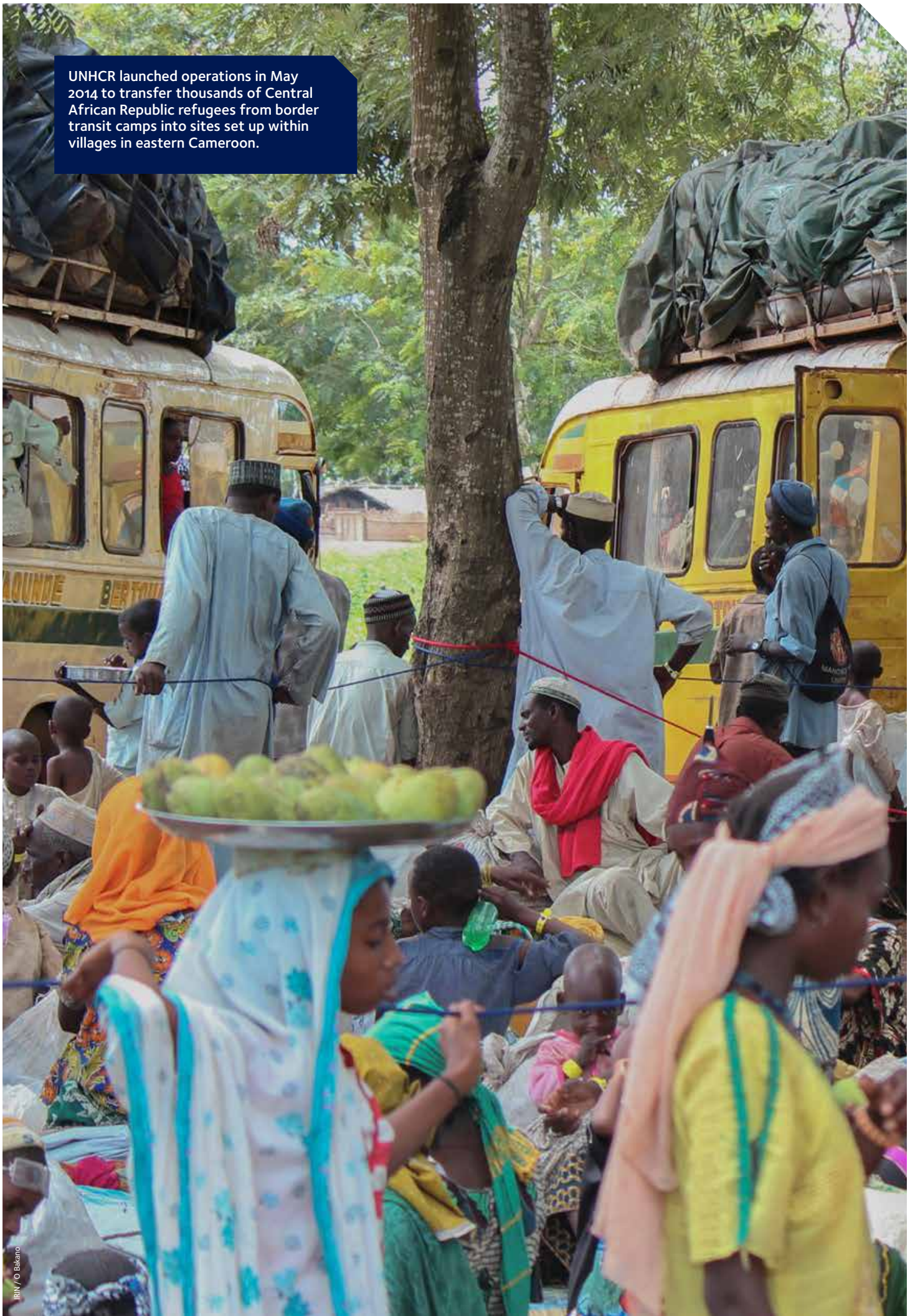
**Dr Emanuela Paoletti**  
Associate External Relations Officer, UNHCR

**Abbas Shiblak**  
Director, Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Center (SHAML)

**Dr Nando Sigona**  
Birmingham Fellow, University of Birmingham

Alexander Aleinikoff, Deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees, gives the keynote address at the Humanitarian Innovation Conference.

UNHCR launched operations in May 2014 to transfer thousands of Central African Republic refugees from border transit camps into sites set up within villages in eastern Cameroon.





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